FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON USSR-U.S. SUMMIT

AU201028 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Since Restriving for Active Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Apr (BTA) -- Under the above headline today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an editorial commentary on the answer of Leonid Brezhnev before a correspondent of PRAVDA about the possibility for a Soviet-American summit. According to the newspaper the answers come as a fresh confirmation of the sincere striving and willingness of the Soviet Union to act firmly for the settlement of the topical international problems along the road of negotiations in the name of world peace and security of peoples.

"The situation in the world today is such that every step aimed towards understanding and trust between states, towards limitation of the nuclear arms race and easing of the international tension, is met with great interest and satisfaction with the world public" says the newspaper of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO pays attention to the fact that the political observers in the West assess the answer of the Soviet leader as an important constructive step. According to the newspaper, of great importance is also the circumstance that Switzerland and Finland mentioned by Mr Brezhnev as possible hosts of the summit, have immediately expressed readiness to cooperate in its organization. "With its answer to the new Soviet initiative Washington will show whether it truly seeks a dialogue and a peaceful way of solving the complicated problems of the present and most of all of the problems of nuclear disarmament, or whether it will continue its unrealistic and uncooperative foreign political course," the newspaper concludes.

PAPER REVIEWS MLADENOV VISIT TO POLAND

AU190910 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Bulgaria-Poland: Fruitful Talks Ahead -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Apr (BTA) -- Bulgaria's resolute solidarity with the Polish people when the rightist anti-socialist forces under the accompaniment of the international reaction were trying to erode irreparably the socialism in the country, is not a fortuity. The sincere friendship linking the two peoples has been built on the solid foundations of Marxism-Leninism. These are the findings made today by OTECHESTVEN FRONT in a commentary on the official and friendly visit to Poland of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs. The daily points out that Bulgaro-Polish friendship is rooted in the unity of thought and mutual desire of the BCP and the Polish United Workers' Party, of the two peoples, to march on the common road with the peoples of the socialist community.

It is emphasized that the present meeting of the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs is taking place in a complicated situation. This situation features the consistent, persistent efforts of the Polish United Workers' Party and of all patriotic forces in the country to stabilize the situation, to help healing the Polish economy. The process involves extraordinary hardships coming from the acts of the internal enemies of socialism and the economic blockade imposed by the USA and some other Western states. It is emphasized in the commentary that the discrimination measures of the West which have aggravated the raw material deficit and are causing idle stay of costly equipment, have stimulated no matter how unexpected it is for those who engineered them, the Polish society. After all these measures have stimulated the healing processes in that country's economy.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PALESTINIANS

AU191619 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Apr 82 p 8

[Report by BTA correspondent Vasil Vasilev "Strengthening Bulgarian-Palestinian Relations"]

[Text] The Bulgarian Society of Friendship With the Palestinian People and the Palestinian Society of Friendship with the Bulgarian People have agreed to use the existing positive preconditions for further expanding and strengthening their activity.

The first protocol on cooperation and friendship, which was signed on 14 April in Damascus by the chairmen of the two organizations, Kiril Ignatov and Gen (Abdul Rezaq al-Yakhia), points out a number of concrete initiatives for developing the relations between the two peoples. The document stresses that the friendship and solidarity between Bulgarians and Palestinians have developed in the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism, in the name of freedom, progress and peace. The significance of the meetings between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, for the development of friendly relations between the two peoples was stressed.

ZHIVKOV DECORATES VASIL TSANOV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU192010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] On 19 April the 60th birthday of Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Hero of Socialist Labor, was celebrated in his native village of Trudovets. The celebration was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Milko Balev and Stoyan Mikhaylov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the State Council; BCP Central Committee department heads and ministers. Representatives of mass-sociopolitical organizations, Sofia Okrug leaders and friends of Vasil Tsanov also attended.

The celebration was opened by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union. Comrade Milko Balev read the State Council decree awarding Comrade Vasil Tsanov the title Hero of Socialist Labor for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, the construction of socialism, and on his 60th birthday. Against the background of the stormy applause by the public, Comrade Todor Zhivkov decorated Comrade Vasil Tsanov with the gold star of Hero of Socialist Labor and the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

Comrade Milko Balev read a congratulatory letter from our first party and state leader to Comrade Vasil Tsanov. The letter points out that after his unhappy childhood Comrade Vasil Tsanov early in life had joined the ranks of the Revolutionary Youth Union, taken an active part in the antifascist struggle and become acquainted with the joys and difficulties of party work for the socialist construction of the motherland. His multifaceted activity is having a most noticeable effect in agriculture. On the road from being chairman of the cooperative farm to becoming chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union and BCP Central Committee secretary, Comrade Vasil Tsanov has always worked hard and selflessly to improve agriculture. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter also expresses to Comrade Vasil Tsanov wishes for health and vigor in his work for the prosperity and progress of our motherland. The letter was heard with great attention and followed by prolonged applause. Dimitur Vasilev, combat comrade of Comrade Vasil Tsanov, reviewed his biography.

On behalf of all communists and the entire working people of Sofia Okrug, greetings were expressed by Nikolay Dyulgerov, BCP Sofia Okrug first secretary.

With great excitement and sincere gratitude Comrade Vasil Tsanov thanked the BCP and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally for the high evaluation given to his activity.

ACTIVITIES AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS REPORTED

Hoffmann Meets Officials

LD172226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Today's proceedings at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress in Prague were again mainly marked by a debate on the report by the Central Trade Union Council on the activity of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] since the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress and the tasks facing the movement in the coming period of building an advanced socialist society as well as on the report of the Auditing Commission. Speeches by about 20 delegates were characterized chiefly by their critical assessment of the results achieved in the work of trade union bodies and organizations and by seeking ways of resolving problems and eliminating shortcomings. Those taking part in the debate at the same time conveyed the resolve of the multi-million strong Czechoslovak trade union organization to devote all their strength to fulfilling the tasks to be set out by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, the tasks laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

During the lunch time break Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council received Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union, and Miroslav Zavadil, general secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, who gave his letters of greetings to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress.

The letter of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union states their appreciation of the fact that since the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress the share of the RTUM in organizing physical training, sport, tourism and active recreation has increased even further. Members of the union assured delegates that they will continue to support the effort of trade unions in the interest of developing socialism and the happy life of the working people.

Statute Amendments Approved

LD172230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The deliberations of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress continued in Prague this afternoon behind closed doors. The discussion that preceded this closed session was characterized by the resolve of the multi-million strong organization of Czechoslovak trade union members to do their utmost to fulfill the aims to be set out by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

At the closed session delegates heard a report of the Mandate Commission. Jirina Vesela, its chairman, announced that present at the congress are 1,800 elected delegates with a casting vote, of whom nearly 53 percent are workers, and if the original occupation of the delegates is taken into account then workers form more than 73 percent of all the delegates. There are 44 Heroes of Socialist Labor and holders of other state, ministerial and trade union distinctions among the congress participants High representation of women, too, is an important feature of the congress deliberations.

Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Electoral Commission, acquainted the delegates with the commission's report, followed by direct and secret elections.

At the close of today's proceedings the delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress approved unanimously the proposed amendments to the statutes of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Congress Letter to WFTU

LD181846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text of letter from the 10th All-Trade Union Congress to the WFTU read at the closing session of the congress in Prague by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Central Trade Union Drafting Commission -- live]

[Text] To the WFTU, Prague:

Dear comrades, we, the delegates of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, on behalf of more than 7 million members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, send you warm comradely greetings and wishes for much further success in the WFTU's activity.

We assure you that the Czechoslovak trade union movement, as in the past, actively supports the program goals and practical activity of the WFTU in its struggle for the class interests of the working people and for the unity of action of the world trade union movement. Together with the working people and trade unionists of the whole world we shall wage a decisive struggle for the preservation of peace, against the buildup of arms, for disarmament, against imperialism, domination by monopolies, exploitation and oppression, for real political and economic independence, for freedom and for social progress.

We greatly appreciate the results of the 10th World Trade Union Congress which became a manifestation of the unity of workers' solidarity and proletarian internationalism. We assure you that Czechoslovak trade unionists will, by their everyday concrete work, actively contribute to fulfilling its conclusions.

We shall do everything to ensure that the consistent working-class policy of the WFTU becomes an example to the trade union movement throughout the world, showing the way in the struggle for a better future for the working people.

Long live the unity, solidarity and ability to act of the international workers' and union movement. Long live the WFTU! [applause]

Letter to CPCZ

LD181904 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text of letter from the 10th All-Trade Union Congress to the CPCZ Central Committee read at the closing session of the congress in Prague by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Central Trade Union Drafting Commission -- live]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the CPCZ, Prague.

Dear comrades, we, the delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, on behalf of more than 7 million members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM], send you sincere comradely greetings. The precongress preparations, the progress of the annual membership meetings and of the conferences of the RTUM primary organizations, and the all-trade union and branch conferences and congresses, have confirmed that the movement has discharged with honor the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress and worked out by the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress.

We greatly appreciate the trust and assistance granted to the trade union movement by the CPCZ in creating conditions for its activity, for increasing its ability to act and the growth of its social authority. The path set out by the Communist Party is the only correct one. The RTUM unanimously supports the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and devotes all its strength toward its implementation.

We consider it to be a fundamental task of the RTUM to actively participate in implementing the economic and social development targets of our country. We are aware of our coresponsibility for achieving the consistent intensive growth of the economy and for increasing the effectiveness and quality of all work. That is why we will continue to organize the participation of the workers in management, to develop their initiative, especially in accelerating scientific and technical progress, together with a high degree of efficiency and purposefulness in the spending of social funds. We also wish to more actively develop the all-round care for workers, to defend their rights and needs, to improve educational and politico-organizational activity, and to strengthen democracy within the unions.

We listened with great attention to the speech of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the CSSR. We greatly appreciate the tribute paid to the RTUM in his speech. We recognize it as a commitment and stimulus for the workers in their implementation of the goals set by the CPCZ. In the policy of the Communist Party, in the inseparable countries of the socialist community, and in our joint peace efforts, we see the fundamental guarantee for the building of socialism in our beautiful country.

Dear comrades, we assure you that we, the delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, and all members, will do everything to ensure that the RTUM plays an enterprising role in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress for the building of an advanced socialist society.

Long live the CPCZ, the leading force of our socialist society, the guarantee of a happy future for our workers. [applause]

Proceedings at Final Session

LD182302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Report on the proceedings at the final session of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress held in Prague on 18 April, introduced by Vaclev Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades! I am opening the second part of today's proceedings, the final session of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. Before we come to the next item on our agenda I shall acquaint you with the results of the deliberation of the constituent meeting of the Central Trade Union Council and the Auditing Commission, which took place during the interval.

The constituent meeting of the Central Trade Union Council has elected Comrade Karel Hoffmann to the post of chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. [applause] Comrade Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, has been elected as the first deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. [applause] Vaclav Bezel, chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, has been elected another deputy chairman.

The following comrades have been elected as secretaries of the Central Trade Union Council: Frantisek Brabenec, Viliam Kozik, Zoltan Kramec, Vladimir Marik, Miroslav Spaniel and Jirina Vesela. [applause]

The following comrades have been elected as members of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council, apart from the officials already named: Michael Dobos, Augustin Dubnicka, Valeria Dugasova, Viliam Eichenberger, Marie Fichhofova, Marie Frybortova, Daniela Harmadyova, Oldrich Hudec, Vladimir Hynek, Josef Janu, Hana Jiroutkova, Libuse Lerchova, Mikulas Litvak, Jan Lobersiner, Helena Majzlanova, Stanislav Marik, Adriana Ostadalova, Jarmila Pokorna, Emilie Studentska, Bohumir Tlusty, Frantisek Vala, Josef Valek, Vaclav Veselka, Otakar Vesely, Eva Vohryzkova and Josef Zaruba. [applause]

At the same time the constituent meeting of the Central Trade Union Council elected members of the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council: They are Comrades Karel Hoffman, Ladislav Abraham, Vaclav Bezel, Frantisek Brabenec, Viliam Kozik, Zolton Krames, Vladimir Mari Jiri Neubert, Cyril Smolik, Miroslav Spaniel and Jirina Vesela. [applause]

The constituent meeting of the Auditing Commission of the Central Trade Union Council elected Comrade Stefan Polak as the chairman of the Auditing Commission. Comrade Josef Horky, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Czech Trade Union Council, has been elected first deputy chairmen of the Auditing Commission, and Comrade Ludovit Zervan, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Slovak Trade Union Council, has been elected another deputy chairman. [applause]

Allow me, esteemed comrades, on behalf of the working presidium to cordially congratulate the newly elected officials of the Central Trade Union Council and Auditing Commission on their election and wish them many successes in their responsible work. [applause]

Comrades! We shall now proceed to deal with the final documents of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, to be submitted by Comrade Vladimir Marik, chairman of the Drafting Commission, who will now take the floor.

[Marik] Comrade delegates, dear guests. On behalf of the Drafting Commission I am now submitting for discussion the drafts of documents to be approved by our congress. The following documents are involved: a draft of the resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, and a draft of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress resolution against the persecution of revolutionary and progressive trade unionists in the world, which have been distributed among you. The drafting commission furthermore prepared a draft letter to the CPCZ Central Committee, a letter to the WFTU and a letter to the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions [AUCCTU].

The draft resolution of the congress proceeds from the principal tasks contained in the report of the Central Trade Union Council, to which it is directly linked, and reflects the main contents of the debate at the congress. The speech by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on the growing sifnificance of the mission and responsibility of trade unions and their democratic rights, became a specially important source for the elaboration of the documents. The draft commission appreciates the active share of the delegates on the completion of the draft resolution. This was manifested in the fact that the commission received 47 written observations and recommendations to the draft resolution from 24 delegates. The commission carefully discussed the observations and amendments, adopting 29 of them, and the adjusted variations to the draft resolution, which you received this morning, have been printed in a different typeface. The remaining 18 observations will be dealt with by the Central Trade Union Council in the course of its work. The delegates who submitted the mentioned suggestions accepted, after discussion, the commission's standpoint with consent. I shall now ask Comrade Bezel, who is currently presiding over the proceedings, to institute voting on the draft resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress.

[Bezel] Comrades! You have heard the report of the drafting Commission. Has anyone any questions or observations to make on the report submitted and the draft resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress? No. I ask the delegates to vote by holding up their mandates. Who agrees with the draft resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress? Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? Thank you. The resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress has been unanimously approved.

Comrades! The draft resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress against the persecution of revolutionary and progressive trade unionists in the world has been submitted to you in writing.

Has anyone any observation to make about this draft? No. We shall now vote. Who agrees with the draft submitted? Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? The resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress has been approved unanimously.

The Drafting Commission of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, proceeding from the debate at the congress, proposes to endorse letters to the CPCZ Central Committee, the WFTU and the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. I shall now ask Comrade Vladimir Marik to read out the draft of a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. [Marik reads letter.]

[Bezel] Comrades, you have heard the draft of the letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. Who agrees with the draft letter? Thank you. The letter to the CPCZ Central Committee has been approved unanimously. I shall now ask our chairman, Comrade Karel Hoffmann, to present the letter to the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. [applause and shouts of "Long live the CPCZ"] I shall now ask Comrade Marik to continue. [Marik reads congress letter to WFTU]

[Bezel] Comrades, you have heard the draft of the letter to the WFTU. Who agrees with the dispatch of the draft letter? Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? Thank you. The letter to the WFTU has been approved unanimously. I call on Comrade Marik to continue. [Marik reads congress letter to AUCCTU]

[Bezel] Comrades, you have heard the draft of the letter addressed to Soviet trade unionists. Who agrees with the dispatch of the draft letter? Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? Thank you. The letter to Soviet trade unionists has been approved unanimously. I thank Comrade Marik and members of the Drafting Commission for their work.

Hoffmann Closing Speech

LD181514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Apr 82

[closing speech delivered at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress in Prague by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates and dear guests.

The 10th All-Trade Union Congress is drawing to a close. We have assessed the past period with due responsibility and approved the resolutions unanimously. The aims we shall be endeavoring to attain during the next 5 years correspond fully to the exactingness of the tasks set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

At the start of the congress we voiced our hope that this jubilee congress would by its character and results take an honorable place in the modern sociaist history of revolutionary trade unions in Czechoslovakia. We can close our deliberations with a good feeling that that hope has been fully realized.

It was a successful congress. Credit for this goes to the majority of our members who, beginning with the annual membership meetings of trade union cells, have given its preparation the correct, critical, exacting and business-like tone. Credit for this goes especially to the members of working collectives and individuals who reacted to the convening, preparation and course of the congress by giving it most valuable support through their good, high quality work and in some instances by their records-achieving work, by fulfilling pledges adopted in honor of the congress, by their reports of honor about the results achieved and by their comradely greetings.

Together with them, nearly 2 million of our trade union officials who for the past 7 months have been fulfilling their tasks pruposefully, systematically and selflessly -- laid down the foundation stones to the successful deliberations of the 10th All Trade Union Congress.

This extensive preparation, coupled with the effort of all those safeguarding the smooth course of the congress both organizationally and technically, was decisive in ensuring favorable conditions for our deliberations and ensuring that we felt the support and interest of our entire organization. Our sincere gratitude goes to all of them.

It was you who were mandated by your respective territorial or branch trade union organizations to make a responsible decision about the future development and activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM], about future tasks. By making the necessary provision for them in terms of cadres, you were instrumental in ensuring that the good conditions created were utilized and that the congress fulfilled its role totally. This did happen and the delegates to the congress have successfully coped with this task. We thank you sincerely for this.

I have been entrusted with thanking you on behalf of the newly elected Central Council of Trade Unions and Auditing Commission for the trust you have given us so unanimously in the secret elections. I can assure you that the Central Council of Trade Unions, its Presidium, the Secretariat and the Auditing Commission will do their utmost to ensure that the resolution of the congress and the other documents that were adopted become a reality, that we fulfill the tasks of the RTUM and achieve new successes.

We are justified in assessing the congress positively by the business-like approach of the delegates and by the critical and self-critical tone of the proceedings as well as by the concern and awareness of the great responsibility for the future destiny of the country, by the successful mastering of the tasks of the further building of an advanced socialist society and by the consistent implementation of the CPCZ policy which rang out in all the speeches of the delegates. Rich discussion not only from this contress platform but also in individual sections and commissions brought out a large number of stimulative ideas and affirmed and further deepened both the unity and fundamental class and socialist orientation of the revolutionary movement and expressed the combined will of more than 7 million trade union members to work to ensure that the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress becomes a reality and that its inspiring ideas are translated into everyday deeds.

The speech by the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the National Front and the government, Comrade Gustav Husak, constituted an especially important contribution to the successful proceedings and results of the congress. The appreciation accorded the RTUM in Comrade Husak's speech has given us the necessary strength and encouragement in our activity. At the same time, we understand it as a stimulus to focus our attention on improving our work in all key areas of trade union activity, thereby fulfilling the responsible role played by trade unions in contemporary conditions. Comrade Husak's speech constitutes an important generalization of the experiences acquired in close cooperation by the party and revolutionary trade unions throughout their 60 years of existence and in particular after the liberation in 1945, in February 1948, in the construction of socialism after the coming into power of the new CPCZ leadership, and in overcoming the causes and consequences of the profound crisis in our society in the 1968-69 period.

Yes, during the past decade, following the serious internal crisis which affected the RTUM, our organization began, on the basis of the conclusions of the February plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1972, to strive hard once again, with the party's support, to carry out and develop further the truly Leninist notion on the mission of trade unions in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

Comrade Husak's speech, which has aroused a great response among trade union members not only in Czechoslovakia but also abroad, is a new proof of the Leninist attitude and creative approach of our Communist Party to the role played by trade unions, which also reflects international experiences from the development of trade unions in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We shall study carefully this speech and apply it in our future activity as a basic congress document.

Esteemed Comrade Husak, you can convey with certainty to the CPCZ Central Committee that Czechoslovak trade unionists are united firmly behind the party, actively support its policy, are ready to share more and more effectively in the implementation of the programs of the 16th CPCZ Congress and are the party's reliable ally and steadfast support. [applause]

The 10th All-Trade Union Congress has become a congress of unity, the firm unity of the RTUM, unity of our working class and other groups of the working people, and of their cohesion and militant resolve to do everything possible for the further construction of socialism in our homeland and for the victory of world peace.

The deliberations and the results of our congress both demonstrate unequivocally that when socialist trade unions stand on the firm foundations of the policy of the Communist Party, they are able to work out a program for their own activity which corresponds to the interests and needs of millions of working people, and can depend and assert responsibly their rights and unite rank-and-file trade union members behind the fulfillment of the set objectives.

The congress proceedings leave no doubt that our working class, our working people are conscious of their strength and abilities, are not afraid of difficulties and obstacles and are ready to carry out steadfastly the line of the 16th party congress as a reliable guarantee of maintaining and improving the living standards already achieved and strengthening the social guarantees of our people. [applause]

The businesslike atmosphere of the congress proceedings has brought conclusive evidence about the effectiveness and genuineness of worker's democracy in our socialist society in which the participation of the working people in the management of production and administration is carried out with the participation and of revolutionary trade unions. This is an indivisible part of the development of socialist democracy. It is our big task to deepen further this role of the RTUM in all areas of social life.

The force of proletarian internationalism and workers' solidarity has manifested itself distinctly at our congress. It rang out in the speeches of our delegates and is expressed in the resolution of the congress itself as well as in the separate resolution in support of the fighting detachments of the international trade union movement, in support of trade union members persecuted in the capitalist countries for the sole reason that they are defending the interests of the people. We also place a special value on the fact that we have encountered such interest and solidarity amongst all foreign delegations present, conveyed in their speeches both at this congress and at their meetings with working people in factories.

Comrades! The congress voiced quite unequivocally the resolve of trade union members to do everything possible to enable united trade unions to contribute even more effectively to the development of the creative potential of the working people in the needs of the working people and to defend their legitimate rights.

We shall deepen the role of trade unions as a school of administration and management and lead the working people toward genuine and informal participation in management. We shall fight resolutely against all that is old and alien and which is hindering us along this road. We shall be even more exacting as regards the work of the RTUM and more criticial of our own shortcomings, because we are aware that only if we persistently improve the activity of all trade union bodies, organizations and officials shall we fulfill the expectations of the party, society and the working people.

We are closing the deliberations of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. Ahead of us lies responsible and demanding work. The congress confirmed once again what its entire preparation had already shown, namely that we are capable of fulfilling everything the congress has adopted, everything it has instructed the Central Council of Trade Unions and other trade union bodies and organizations to do. We must, however, begin straight away, from next week and indeed from tomorrow and concentrate fully our great strength on the tasks ahead of us.

A specially important and topical task facing us in the immediate future is to brief within a short period of time in detail the entire body of trade union officials and the broadest range of members about the results of the deliberations of the congress, and to transfer quickly to working collectives the active and creative atmosphere that has prevailed at this congress.

To do so we have very good prerequisites. There are at the congress almost 1,800 delegates with a casting vote and another 100 with a consultative vote. This makes it possible for an average of 15 direct participants in the 10th All-Trade Union Congress to appear and provide first-hand a briefing at each individual district -- that is, officials who have been entrusted and who have taken on themselves the responsibility to decide the future destiny, tasks and orientation of our organization, and who are at the same time obliged by this to launch a frontal move aimed at the implementation of the congress resolution. They represent an immense force. We believe this force will be expanded by dozens of comrades, who have been the guests of our congress,and who, we trust, will also do their share. Naturally, we also rely on our almost 2-million-strong body of trade union officials.

We must include without delay the most urgent and immediate tasks into this year's plans of activity and likewise expand them in depth, and specify and improve them further. We shall concentrate on everything that will contribute to the fulfillment of the tasks of the demanding national economy of the current year and in particular on achieving all planned, qualitative indicators. A great responsibility rests above all on the branch trade unions, works committees and primary organizations in those branches and plants where the existing results have not been entirely satisfactory. We are interested in ensuring that the broad tide of working initiative in honor of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress which reached us here and our congress deliberations in the form of thousands of greetings, telegrams, pledges and reports, and which gave us great encouragement, are translated in results which will make a decisive contribution to the fulfillment of the aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At its constituent meeting today the Central Council of Trade Unions approved measures aimed at securing politically and organizationally the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. We envisage, among other things, that the resolution of the congress will become the immediate basis for the preparation of the plans of activity of primary organizations in 1983. This will be an important test of the capabilities of the works committees and also of the body of officials of higher trades union bodies to apply independently the congress decisions on the conditions of plants and elaborate plans of activity which will help to resolve, on the basis of our program, the current topical problems related to the fulfillment of the plan, improve working and living conditions and develop the political, educational and organizational activity of trade unions.

We are convinced that this course of action corresponds to the attained level of trade union work and to the capabilities of our officials.

If the central committees of our branch trade unions, who have been entrusted with the task, after the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, of setting the principal tasks facing primary organizations in their particular branches of the national economy and orientating their initiative, fulfill the expectations placed on them, then the course of action chosen can bring new experiences and successes.

Comrades! Our attitude to the coming festive days of the working people, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 35th anniversary of victorious February, cannot be expressed by us better than by the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. For this reason we urge all trade union bodies, officials and members to contribute actively and persistently to the successful activity of trade unions toward the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. Let us do everything possible to achieve the basic objective we have set before ourselves for the period leading to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress: to broadly develop the role and joint responsibility of the RTUM for the further development of socialist society and to significantly deepen the active share of trade unions in the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We wish you delegates and all officials and trade union rank-and-file members good health, contentment and full success in your everyday work and in this common endeavor of ours. Glory to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress! [applause] Glory to the working people of the CSSR! [applause] Long live the leading force of our society, the CPCZ! [applause] Long live proletarian and socialist internationalism, long live international workers' solidarity! [applause] Long live the WFTU, may the action unity of international workers' trade union movement develop further! [applause]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW TU COUNCIL MEMBERS

LD182200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, at their inaugural meeting congratulated the newly-elected members of the Central Council of Trade Unions plenum on their being elected into the supreme trade union organ, and wished them every success at work on the implementation of the congress conclusions. He highly assessed yet again the great share of the trade unionists in the results of the work in the past period for the benefit of the people and in the interest of our socialist society. At the same time he praised the standard of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress deliberations, which fully confirmed the unity, strength and determination of the Czechoslovak trade union movement.

Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that the newly-elected Central Council of Trade Unions will successfully continue on the basis of the results to date, and it will deepen the effort to fulfill the set tasks and that the entire Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will devote all its strength to fulfilling the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress for further development of our socialist society.

HUSAK CHAIRS CPCZ LEADERSHIP MEETING 19 APR

LD191658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, an all-state meeting of the chief secretaries of the regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today.

Also present were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The meeting discussed the topical questions of party work in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress.

Particular attention was paid to ensuring the economic-political tasks of 1982, the experience from the progress of the membership and public meetings of the party held at the beginning of this year, and the further progress in raising the effectiveness of the work of party bodies and organizations.

MARTIN DZUR DEPARTS FOR LAOS, SRV, KAMPUCHEA

LD191650 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 19 Apr (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak military delegation, led by Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, left Prague on Monday on an official friendly visit to Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia at the invitation of the three countries' defence ministries.

DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK LEAVES FOR WARSAW

LD151832 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek left here Thursday for Warsaw for a one-day working visit. He will attend a meeting of the co-chairmen of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL RECALLS 1969 CPCZ EVENTS

AU191233 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party of the People"]

[Text] There are CPCZ Central Committee sessions which have gone down in the history of the party and the people because of their significance. Undoubtedly one of such sessions was that on 17 April 1969, when the CPCZ Central Committee convened to adopt decisive measures for resolving the crisis in the party and society, for ensuring the consolidation in our country. The days, months and years following it fully affirmed that it was the results of the April session that had created the decisive prerequisite for the final defeat of rightwing, opportunist and antisocialist forces and thus reopened the prospects of the socialist development in our fatherland.

On 17 April, the Central Committee elected to the top party function Comrade Gustav Husak, a firm and principled communist, a prominent representative of the antifascist fight, a man who showed devotion to the working people, loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and sincere love for and an unwavering relationship toward the Soviet Union, our big class brother and ally, throughout his life.

In the 17 April, and also generally in that entire historic bustle of the sharp class struggle that was then taking place -- which was analyzed with such deep truth by the lessons from the critical development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress -- we find the lastingly valid heritage for our activity, we find experience that has been tested by life, we find both encouragement and a reminder.

We do not forget anything of what we have lived through. We do not forget our victories, or our defeats; our successes or our errors and mistakes.

And above all, we do not forget that reactionary international and domestic forces are standing in reserve, waiting for a suitable moment to attack socialism -- which, in the final consequences, always meant to attack the working people's interests. The attempts to bring about the disintegration of Poland merely reaffirm this. In all countries the counterrevolution presents the same mask, even though it has a different face in each of them, and selects a different method every time. But its aim is always the same. And this is exactly what we must not forget. Not only must we never forget this, but, above all, we must not offer anybody the least chance to place our achievements in danger, to place our republic in danger, to weaken our socialist community.

The cohesion, unity and strength of the socialist community are the absolutely necessary external condition of the successful socialist advance of each individual country; they are the guarantors of socialist achievements. Moreover, especially today, when the existence of the entire Earth is being threatened by imperialism and its warmongering plans, this community, with the Soviet Union at its head, is the largest guarantor of the peaceful life of all mankind. The peace-creating policy of the Soviet Union and of other countries of the socialist community is finding an echo in the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world; it is finding an echo in every peace and progressive movement on every continent. We can be both proud and happy that we are actively sharing in this historic peace struggle; that, to use a simile, we are standing on the right side of the barricade. The date 17 April 1969, when the prospects of socialist advance were again opened for our people, contributed to this, too.

Several years have passed since 17 April 1969. We have lived during these years, we have worked as well as we could -- the absolute majority of us with the honest endeavor to contribute toward the advance of society, toward the upsurge of the country, toward man's welfare and happiness. Even today our only aim is to benefit our socialist fatherland, in which we have found our homes and founded our families, and in which we are rearing the future generations.

We are pursuing our plans of building advanced socialism in difficult times; we have to overcome many an obstacle -- but, after all, has there been any time that was easy, without problems and obstacles? Time and again we found the strength and ability to overcome them and to fulfill the tasks. It is no different today. The only thing is that we must mobilize all forces for this, and work honestly and creatively, and in a responsible way both toward the society and toward ourselves.

The program set by the 16th CPCZ Congress must be fulfilled step by step, but consistently and in all sectors. Nobody wanting to share its fruits can renounce his responsibility or his co-participation. It is still valid that we live according to how we work and economize; and that nothing falls in our laps for nothing. Our life is not guided by pious wishes, it is -- and must be -- founded on reality, which is created by the external and internal economic conditions in which we are turning our plans into reality.

This is a complicated, difficult process, which demands talent and common sense, the knowledge and experience of man as a whole; which demands the totality of all working collectives and both enthusiasm and devotion, and above all great social responsibility. This should be felt by each and every one of us, regardless of which sphere of our life we are working in. This should be felt, and expressed, above all by every executive, since he has taken upon himself the largest responsibility: by the minister for his ministerial department, by the director for the concern, enterprise or works, by the foreman for the workshop. It is not by chance that the 16th congress, as well as the individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions, emphasized the need to perfect planning and management, because their standards influence the entire course of the national economy and the entire life of our society. If we are now recalling this fact, it does not mean that we do not see the weak places elsewhere, that we are closing our eyes to the failure to utilize working hours, or to the poor working morale and other bad practices that still crop up in places.

It is necessary to wage a stubborn battle against all shortcomings; all the more so, since the salt of our Earth, the pillar of our society are the hundreds of thousands of honestly and devotedly working people, who cannot and must not pay for the irresponsibility or negligence of others.

It is the complicated internal and international conditions that are confronting our country, too, with substantially more demanding tasks on the threshold of the 'eighties. It is possible to master them, to cope with them, as Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his recent speech in Most, only if we succeed in substantially, and rapidly, raising the effectiveness of our national economy and if we succeed in working better, in being better managers and economists in all places. This is the only, and simultaneously both realistic and reliable, path of our society's further advance. We are our own masters; and we must approach work, handle its results, enhance our exacting attitude, and consolidate discipline accordingly.

Time and again we have become convinced that the party is speaking a clear and comprehensible language; that it is talking frankly of problems and shortcomings; that it is not promising what is unrealistic, but also not offering easy achievements. It is leading us into a struggle in which there is no place for indolence, for a stay-at-home attitude, but in which it is necessary to reflect, to seek and find the best possible solutions to problems, and the best possible fulfillment of the set tasks.

A number of years have passed since 17 April 1969. During this time we have jointly accomplished a great deal of what is certainly admirable work, which can be seen at every step. We have had, and still have, a well-tried leader and untiring inspirer and organizer of our victories in the CPCZ, which is creating its policy for the people and with the people, in the interests of all working people.

Every time we ask how it was possible to resolve the crisis in the party and the society in such a short time, to eliminate its consequences, to consolidate the society and to provide it with a prospect of building advanced socialism, we will find the answer in the party's leading role, in the communists' unity, in the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the ability to apply it creatively, and in the party's close ties with the people. These facts constituted, and still constitute, the decisive condition of successful socialist construction; they are the main guarantee of the people's socialist achievements and of our society's further advance.

To guard the party's unity and purity, its revolutionary character; to steel it in everyday struggles for new tomorrows; to consolidate its leading role in the society and to enhance its realization abilities -- all this undoubedtly belongs to the lasting legacy of 17 April, which has justly gone down in the history of the party and the people as a historic watershed.

CTK: 14,000 VIETNAMESE EMPLOYED IN CSSR

LD191956 Prague CTK in English 1148 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr (CTK) -- About 20,000 foreign workers are employed in Czechoslovakia on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. Over 14,000 of them are Vietnamese. The figure does not include the 3,000 Vietnamese trainees.

The second largest groups of foreign workers are Poles and Cubans, smaller numbers are from Mongolia, Laos, Bulgaria, Hungary and Cyprus.

In the five-year period 1981-1985, Czechoslovakia will train over 30,000 boys and girls from Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, Algiers [as received] and other countries.

COMMENTARY ON PROSPECTS FOR USSR-U.S. SUMMIT

DW191309 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Gerd Kurze commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, indicated yesterday where, when and how another Soviet-American summit meeting would be possible. Gerd Kurze comments:

The Soviet-American summit meeting in the seventies -- in 1972, 1973, twice in 1974 and in 1979 -- achieved extremely important results, particularly the various agreements on military detente and arms limitation, known under the U.S. acronym SALT or the Russian, OSW -- Strategic Arms Limitations. The limitation of missile defense systems mutually agreed on in 1972 and 1974 curbed the arms race. The first SALT agreement of 1972 placed an upper ceiling on the number of strategic offensive weapons for both sides. It was limited in time, expiring in 1977, and was supposed to be replaced by a second, somewhat more comprehensive, treaty, whose signing, however, was delayed until June 1979 because of some changes in American negotiating tactics. It has not become effective because even under the presidency of Carter forces prevailed in the United States which refused to accept the most important meaning of the SALT process, namely the lessening of the threat of war through limitation of the arms race and eventually armament reductions. On the contrary they have set up a rearmament program and started to implement it, and this is supposed to destroy the basis of the SALT process -- the USSR-U.S. military-strategic balance.

Since then it has been hard to imagine another Soviet-American summit meeting. More than a year ago, however, Leonid Brezhnev explained his views about a Soviet-American dialogue, also at the highest level. In his remarks to PRAVDA yesterday he again referred to the corresponding passages in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress. At the time the general secretary said that the current state of relations between the USSR and the United States as well as the acuteness of international problems requiring solution dictate in our view the need to hold a dialogue on all levels, that is, an active dialogue. It was explicitly stressed then as well as yesterday that readiness for a summit meeting is of decisive importance, and the account of the CPSU Central Committee 1 year ago also expounded ideas about how to improve Soviet-American relations and how to ease the situation in the world once again. Nothing like this was developed on the side of the U.S. Government. The recipe announced in Washington for everything reads: armament first, then negotiations.

Quite a lot of preparation, therefore, will be needed to bring about such a summit meeting, which, as Brezhnev said, would be commensurate with the great responsibility of our states for the state of affairs in the world and which would justify the hopes placed in it. The Soviet-American summit meetings of the seventies could serve as a yardstick.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA

Meets With Al-Asad

LD192040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the GDR Council of State, was received in Damascus on Monday (19 April) for a friendly conversation by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Horst Sindermann told him that, owing to the confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism, peace has never been in greater jeopardy since the end of World War II. This policy is directed against the vital interests of all nations in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Central America and southern Africa. Like the other states of the socialist community, he said the GDR is throwing its weight into the peace side of the scale.

The GDR regards a secure peace as the basic condition for implementing the party's and government's policy directed to the well-being of the people. In the struggle for preserving world peace, ensuring international security, disarmament and detente, the GDR People's Chamber attaches great importance to close cooperation with the parliaments of other states. His talks with Mahmud az-Zu'bi, president of the Syrian People's Council, showed the identical views of the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic on the basic issues of international developments and relations. Horst Sindermann said that the GDR strongly condemns Israel's aggressive and expansionist activities, specifically the recent decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights.

The GDR believes that it is high time to return to a collective search for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on a just and realistic basis. The GDR will not falter in giving effective support to the just cause of the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian people.

Hafiz al-Asad expressed the Syrian People's admiration for the solidarity and support given by the GDR to the struggle of the Arab people. He said that Syria will consistently pursue the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces, against any separate solutions, for regaining the stolen Arab territories and for a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. In this complicated struggle Syria regards its firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community as a guarantee of success. He gave an account of the increased pressure exerted by imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces in order to force Syria to make concessions and to make it compliant. To meet these plans resolutely calls for the mobilization of all national and progressive forces in Syria and the Middle East and the consolidation of the country's military and economic capability.

The two men agreed that the further deepening of the alliance of all peace-loving forces throughout the world is the key to repelling the confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies and to a peaceful future for all nations. In this connection they advocated the dynamic development of relations between the GDR and Syria, between parties, parliaments and peoples.

On the same day Horst Sindermann met with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Deputy Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party 'Abdullah al-Ahmar. In talks with both men Horst Sindermann expressed the GDR's admiration and appreciation of Syria's staunch role in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the forces of reaction. The GDR regards the Syrian Arab Republic as a true friend and ally in the common struggle for peace and progress. Both sides expressed their determination to strengthen the ties of friendship.

Tours Cement Factory

LD191334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, which is at present in Syria, visited the Adra cement works near Damascus on Sunday. The plant, about 35 kilometers outside the Syrian capital, is one of the cement factories built by the GDR in Syria. A fifth cement works is being built at present near the regional capital of Tartus in central Syria with help from the GDR. It will be the biggest in the Middle East after its completion.

The Adra has 1,200 workers, some of whom were trained in the GDR. Horst Sindermann described the enterprise as an example of the successful development of friendly cooperation over the years between the GDR and Syria. In the guest book of the Adra cement works Sindermann expressed his conviction that the Syrian people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and in cooperation with the forces united in the National Progressive front will do their utmost to expand and defend their important achievements.

FDJ, FRG YOUTH GROUP ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AU191622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- At the end of the talks between an FDJ delegation headed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council, and a delegation of the working Association of the Evengelical Youth in the FRG and West Berlin (AEJ) headed by its chairman Pastor Erich Eltzner, a joint communique was signed in Berlin on Thursday. It praises the relations between the FDJ and the AEJ which have existed since 1975. As a positive contribution to a better understanding between the young people of both countries, both organizations stress their desire to work to avert the danger of war, stop the arms race and continue the policy of detente. They oppose any threat or use of force in international relations and support a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles targeted on Europe. The FDJ and AEJ agreed on a number of concrete steps for further cooperation. Egon Krenz accepted an invitation by Pastor Eltzner to visit the AEJ in the FRG. [The same issue of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries on page 6 the 1,400-word text of the joint communique.]

LOCAL SED-PZPR COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED

AU191629 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Summary] Cottbus (ND) -- "At a joint meeting of the secretariats of the bezirk leadership and the voivodship committee, Werner Walde, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus SED Bezirk leadership, and Jerzy Dabrowski, PZPR Central Committee member and first secretary of the Zielona Gora PZPR Voivodship Committee, exchanged information on the results and tasks of the work in the two party organizations in Cottbus on Thursday." On this occasion a cooperation plan between the Cottbus SED Bezirk leadership and the Zielona Gora PZPR Voivodship Committee for 1982/83 was signed. The plan is to deepen the fraternal cooperation between the communists and the working people of the partner areas. It provides for mutual study visits, cultural exchange, as well as for continuing the contacts between the enterprises, state organs and the social organizations of the two areas.

MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION PAYS VISIT TO IRAQ

AU201042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Summary] Baghdad (ADN) -- "Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, met for a friendly talk in Baghdad with Muhammad Fadil, Iraqi minister of public works and housing." Both ministers expressed their great interest in expanding cooperation. Minister Junker, who had arrived in Baghdad on Saturday evening at the invitation of his Iraqi colleague, briefed his partner in the talk on the GDR civil engineering sector.

NEPSZABADSAG ON PROPOSED BREZHNEV-REAGAN SUMMIT

LD201224 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 Apr (MTI) -- It is a "clear answer to an obscure motion," reads the leader of Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG on Leonid Brezhnev's concrete proposal concerning the Soviet-U.S. summit.

The daily recalls that President Reagan suggested a "non-official meeting" and not a summit at his press-conference on April. But this form would degrade the "high-ranking Soviet-U.S. meeting to a social," while "the present situation urges a serious and thoroughly prepared conference to make decisions that promote the solution of the accumulated problems in the two countries' relations."

Following this, the leader surveys the deeds of both sides in order to solve the problems, i.e. the facts backing the proposals:

"Unfortunately, no genuine proposal has been made by the Reagan administration either on medium-range missiles or the limitation of strategic arms or any other important issue. On the contrary, it has announced that the present balance of forces is to be changed into a U.S. superiority in Europe by the middle of the decade and in the world by the end of the same period.

"The Soviet Union has made real and concrete steps in the interest of the gradual reduction of warfare in Europe, including a self-imposed moratorium on missile deployment, and she considers the rules laid down in the SALT 2 in 1979 in order to preserve the opportunity for the ratification of the agreement, and to continue the SALT process. This steadfastness exerts a great affect on the world, including influential circles in the U.S. herself, where important forces support a bill on a mutual missile moratorium.

"Many facts, including mass movements and the activity of influential public personalities, have resulted that the U.S. President, who previously turned a deaf ear to every proposal on meetings, made his own one on April 6, as well as that a situation has developed in which Leonid Brezhnev could submit his motion on Saturday", stresses NEPSZABADSAG.

MSZMP MAY DAY SLOGANS PUBLISHED 17 APRIL

AU19160[illegible] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 82 p 1

["Slogans of the MSZMP Central Committee for 1 May 1982"]

[Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!
2. Long live 1 May!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism!
4. Long live socialism!
5. Long live the Soviet Union, the firm buttress of progress and peace!
6. Long live indissoluble friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet people!
7. May unity among the peoples building socialism strengthen!
8. Let mankind have a peaceful present and a secure future!
9. Together with the world progressive forces for curbing armament and for disarmament!
10. Let us defend the achievements of detente and European peace!
11. Long live internationalist solidarity among the communist and workers parties!
12. We support the just struggle of the peoples struggling for their liberty and independenc
13. In national unity, for a socialist Hungary!
14. Forward, for implementing the resolutions of the 12th Congress!
15. Peace -- progress -- socialism!
16. Forward, for successfully fulfilling the 1982 plan for the people's economy!

17. We salute those in the vanguard of work, the participants in the socialist work competition!
18. Long live the MSZMP!
19. Long live the Hungarian people bent on socialist construction!
20. Long live and strengthen our beloved fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic!

USSR'S TALYZIN CONTINUES TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD161546 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Nikolay Talyzin, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Hungarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, is continuing his talks in Budapest. Nikolay Talyzin is holding talks with deputy premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian side, on the expansion of cooperation and trade.

Departs 17 April

LD171301 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has left Hungary. The Soviet co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee held talks in Budapest with the Hungarian co-chairman, Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Talyzin-led Soviet delegation, whose other members were Minister of Agriculture Mesyats, Minister of Light Industry Tarasov, visited several light industry and agricultural plants.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

LD172044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has arrived in Moscow. The government deputy chairman and our permanent CEMA representative is to participate in the session of the CEMA Executive Committee. Jozsef Marjai was received at the airport by Deputy Premier Talyzin and by CEMA Secretary Faddeyev.

HUNGARIAN, SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

Puja Leaves for Sweden

LD191102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left for a visit to Sweden. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs was invited by his Swedish counterpart, Ullsten. Frigyes Puja is also to visit Finland at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stenbaeck.

Talks Open

LD191956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Hungarian-Swedish foreign ministerial talks have opened in Stockholm. Frigyes Puja arrived in the Swedish capital at noon today and shortly afterwards held his first exchange of views with Ula Ullsten, the Swedish foreign minister.

MTI Report on Talks

LD200832 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 19 Apr (MTI) -- MTI's special correspondent Balazs Laszlo reports:

"East-West dialogue has to be continued on bi- and multilateral forums, even amidst the more unfavourable international situation. Hungary and Sweden are both interested in the preservation of detente", stated Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ola Ullsten at the official Hungarian-Swedish foreign ministerial talks which began in Stockholm on Monday.

At the talks, held in a cordial, open atmosphere, the foreign ministers reviewed the actual questions of the international situation, the development of bilateral relations. East-West relations and the European situation, the question of detente and disarmament figured prominently at the profound talks. They exchanged views on the various hotbeds of tension in the world, thus the Middle East, the area of the Persian Gulf and the situation in Central America.

Although the Hungarian and Swedish opinion differed concerning the reasons of the deteriorated international atmosphere, the two foreign ministers stated that the evaluation of the two governments in several concrete questions is the same or is very close to each other, and this offers favourable possibilities in the fight for the preservation of peace and detente.

The sides voiced their common hope that an all-European disarmament conference can come about as a result of the Madrid European security meeting.

Reviewing bilateral relations they stated that these are free of problems and have developed in an encouraging way in the past years. They pointed out that the five-year trade agreement signed this year provides a fine framework for developing economic relations. The Hungarian side emphasized that apart from the well-tested traditional forms of trade, mutual efforts are needed for exploiting such modern forms of economic cooperation as industrial cooperation and more heightened cooperation on third markets.

In the evening Ola Ullsten hosted a dinner in honour of Frigyes Puja. In his toast the Swedish minister of foreign affairs said that the Hungarian-Swedish relations can stand as an example for fine cooperation between two countries of different social systems.

In his reply Frigyes Puja emphasized: "The Hungarian Government attributes sepcial significance to the continuation of the East-West dialogue, in which the Soviet-American talks have determining importance."

"The Hungarian People's Republic continues the practice of expansive cooperation between countries of different social systems even amidst the more difficult international conditions", said Hungarian foreign minister Frigyes Puja [words indistinct].

FALUVEGI CONCLUDES SFRY VISIT, RETURNS

LD181812 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 Apr (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest on Saturday from Yugoslavia where he paid a friendly visit on April 16-17.

Lajos Faluvegi held discussions with Nikola Kmezic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province, and Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission.

The talks covered the present state of Hungarian-Yugoslav economic relations with particular reference to the links with Vojvodina and cooperation along border. The sides noted with satisfaction that the economic relations between the two countries conform to their common interests and scope exists for their expansion.

While in Vojvodina, the Hungarian deputy prime minister met Gojko Ubiparip, vice-chairman of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

LD191952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] A Patriotic People's Front delegation headed by its secretary general, Istvan Sarlos, has left for Yugoslavia.

GDR TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC TALKS END 17 APRIL

LD171112 B[illegible]pest MTI in English 1012 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 16 Apr (MTI) -- Discussions between Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and minister for science and technology, concluded today in Budapest with the signing of a memorandum. The discussions held on April 15-16 assessed the outcome so far of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

The sides agreed to conduct a more efficient scientific-technical cooperation than before in the domain of energy and material utilization and saving, processing and utilization of secondary materials, microelectronics, development and employment of robots, medical science, plant protectives and insecticides, and in research and development of biotechnical processes.

Towards the above end, it was decided to explore new forms of cooperation and to evolve closer collaboration between the scientific and technical institutions of the two countries.

On the Hungarian side, the deliberations were attended also by Gyula Szeker, president of the national technological development board, Lenard Pal, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Pal Tetenyi, secretary of the Science Policy Committee.

GDR Vice-Premier Dr Herbert Weiz left Budapest today at the end of his official visit here.

GOODS TRANSPORT ACCORD WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD162006 Budapest, 16 Apr (MTI) -- A five-year Hungarian-Polish goods transport agreement was signed in Budapest on Friday.

The deal provides for the increased transport of Hungarian transit goods through Polish ports and for greater shipment of Hungarian deliveries by Polish ships. The agreement furnishes favorable conditions for the development of cooperation between the Hungarian and Polish enterprises concerned.

The relevant document was initialled by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Vas and Polish Deputy Minister Ryszard Pospieszynski, first deputy chief of the marine management office of the Polish People's Republic.

PAP COMMENTS ON NEED FOR SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE

LD191152 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

["According to Responsibility for World Situation" -- PAP headline; by Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (PAP) -- Leonid Brezhnev's interview for the PRAVDA daily reporter on the possibility of his meeting with President Ronald Reagan should be carefully read by all those who are interested in developing the process of detente and who are against hampering this process.

The role played by the East-West dialogue in the development of that process is known. It is also known what role is being played in that by the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States which share the greatest responsibility for the development of the international situation.

The clear, concrete and consistent stand of the Soviet Union on this issue was reaffirmed in Leonid Brezhnev's talk with the PRAVDA daily reporter. The Soviet Union has been and is convinced about the usefulness of the dialogue with the United States at all levels being aware of the fact that top level meetings provide the decisive link.

Leonid Brezhnev reminded that he had spoken about that already at the 26th CPSU Congress, i.e. only a month after Ronald Reagan took the office of President of the United States.

If also today Leonid Brezhnev comes up for such a meeting with the President of the United States, a meeting which, however, should be well-prepared and thoroughly conducted and not held incidentally on the occasion of some international forum, this proves the great importance that he attaches to such a meeting.

He wishes it to be held according to the responsibility of both states for the situation in the world and not to deceive the hopes put in it by those who care about removing obstacles to the East-West peace dialogue.

Reagan's predecessor in the office of the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, seriously discussed strategic issues with Leonid Brezhev only once on the occasion of signing SALT II in Vienna in June 1979. The fact that during four years of his term of office there were no more such meetings was considered a gross mistake of the Carter administration by one of Carter's security advisers.

The world opinion expects that at present the U.S. side will treat the top level dialogue with the Soviet Union with the same seriousness as the Soviet side does, and in accordance with the responsibility for the situation in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIA'S MLADENOV VISIT

Talks Open 19 Apr

LD191134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Polish-Bulgarian plenary talks, devoted to examination of bilateral relations between the two countries and also to some international problems, have begun at the Ministry of Foreign Affiars. The talks, chaired by Polish and Bulgarian Foreign Ministers Jozef Czyrek and Petur Mladenov, was preceded by a brief meeting between the two ministers.

Today Minister Mladenov also placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

Jaruzelski Meets Mladenov

LD191728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpt] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of Bulgaria, who is on an official friendly visit to Poland. Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek took part in the meeting. During the talks, matters relating to the favorably developing relations between Poland and Bulgaria and to the cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria in the international arena were touched on. The Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, Ivan Nedev, and the Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, Wladyslaw Napieraj, were also present.

Jaruzelski Invited to Bulgaria

AU191929 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (BTA) -- Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland, received here today Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

During the meeting satisfaction has been expressed with the development of relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the efforts of the Polish United Workers' Party at normalizing the situation in the country. He expressed gratitude for the solidarity and the cooperation which the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people are rendering to the Polish United Workers' Party and to the people of Poland.

On behalf of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, an invitation was extended to Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit Bulgaria at the head of a party and state delegation. The invitation was received with gratitude.

The meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland.

Official Dinner Reported

LD200924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening Foreign Minister Czyrek (?hosted a dinner) for Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov. During the course of the meeting, which was attended by Roman Malinowski, deputy premier and chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, the head of Polish diplomacy stressed, among other things, that the heartfelt friendship between the Polish and Bulgarian peoples is strengthened by the close cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP and by the joint aim of preserving peace and in Europe and the world. International cooperation is characterized by a unity of attitude on all matters. Minister Mladenov said that Bulgaria welcomes Poland's efforts to reestablish the leading role of the party, consolidate it ideologically and organizationally and restore the link with the working class. We are well aware, he added, of the complexity of the economic problems resolved [words indistinct]. They will be overcome through the steadfast work of the whole Polish nation and the fraternal aid of the countries of the socialist community. Minister Mladenov stressed that the Warsaw talks confirm once again the complete unity in the assessments and positions of our two countries. Today the visit continues.

SPOKESMAN PROTESTS FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST

LD191458 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 82

["Statement" by editor Bogdan Jachacz, deputy press spokesman for the Polish Government -- live or recorded]

[Text] What does a naughty child do when a dangerous toy has been taken away from it? It shouts, gives everyone hell, stamps its feet. Gentlemen in some capitals behave likewise. A few years ago these gentlemen persuaded themselves that it was possible to make our country an instrument for transforming the global configuration of forces in the world. There were so many joyful exclamations there that the spirit of freedom has now possessed the Poles! The fact that Poland was being ruined, that each day was worse than the previous one, that the country was growing poorer with every passing day -- well, who gave a hoot about this! After all, on the smouldering ruins of their home the Poles will build such a democracy that the entire world will be bowled over with admiration. Therefore, various praises and instructions for the Poles came in abundance. Just keep up the good work! But where things were leading to and how all this could end -- all this was known very well in New York, Paris and London.

But on 13 December the Polish toy was taken away from these gentlemen. They were told resolutely: Poland is not a plaything for you! Why should we have to do your business? How did these politicians react? They began to shout, stamp their feet, issue threats and, above all, to try to muddy things again: Maybe it will be possible to regain the toy, or, at any rate, to do some kind of deal? The first thing to do, as a punishment, is to bring the Poles to their knees. Hence the economic sanctions imposed on our country. Subsequently, the reckoning was that blood would begin to flow. However, all these forecasts fell through, because the Poles have had enough of tragedy. Well, if not now, maybe in 2-3 months' time? Therefore, advertizing specialists -- and they have good ones over there -- started to put their heads together and begin to plot; the slogan: Winter Is Yours, but Spring Is Ours, was put into circulation; let us wait until spring, until the grass grows.

And, since the opportunity is there, it won't do any harm to persuade the gullible that a bann on entering forests has been introduced in Poland. This one did not hold water either. In the land where the Vistula flows the situation is becoming more and more calm, more and more people breathe sighs of relief -- although there is still no shortage of problems. People wish to understand one another and to achieve accord. Leaders of the state, church authorities, outstanding scientists speak of dialogue and accord, but this turn of events is not to the liking of the gentlemen from New York, London or Paris.

They no longer shout or stamp their feet, but they are concerned: Maybe the Poles will be able to overcome this dramatic turn? Gentlemen, something should be done! Concoct a gigantic opposition! Create in Poland an underground, a conspiracy, a resistance movement for our dollars. Operetta-like gags are now as numerous as rabbits in a magician's hat!

Mr Reagan's costly show laid the beginning. This was followed by the instruction: Poles! Light up your candles! They were lit up even in the White House. Poles! Switch off your TV sets, because your TV lies! Poles! Pretend to be tortoises when at work -- the speculation here being that less will be produced, therefore they will be angrier.

And what about those famous balloons? The gnomes were busy little bees in Bornholm Island! When the wind was good, instructions were airborne to Poland. The effect was miserable little, but no matter, one could at least talk about it on the air for a few days, nonstop. And how many mistakes have been made concerning the number of those who were interned? To this very day, editors in a few agencies, broadcasting stations and Western editorial boards cannot agree among themselves regarding this matter. There is a method here, though: We see how credible sources of information are going round in circles, concocting facts and distorting statements. The fact that life itself shows the falsehood for what it is a day later does not worry them.

Ladies and gentlemen, have you ever heard incorrect news being put right? No? It is interesting why not.

Now they have a new sensation. The French LE MONDE is the author; a daily which purports to have objective and liberal views, read mainly in the government, opinion-making, well-educated circles. Well, on 15 April, this worthy paper published a whole page report on a speech made by a military commissar in Polish Radio and Television at a meeting with the party aktiv of this institution. It was headlined: A Document. Thus the lie went into the world.

On the same day, Radio France International, a state -- I stress, a state -- radio station, gave succour to its LE MONDE colleagues by putting out an appropriate broadcast. It purported to prove that the commissar's speech was authentic. Let us not waste time discussing these concoctions, all distilled from thin air. One fact is true: The commissar did indeed have a meeting with the aktiv, although it happened more than a month ago, on 8 March. They wrote and said for him all that they wished a Polish officer would have said. I have both of these texts. It transpires from a comparison of both texts that the commissar's statements have absolutely nothing in common with the insinuations of Radio France International. There is not even a single thought or word by the commissar there! This alleged document purports to prove that there exist differences between the party and the military, between the commanding cadre and the officers, and even within the Polish Episcopate!

This is an attempt to drive a wedge: Maybe the Poles will swallow this? Maybe we shall succeed in sowing discord among them, in putting them at loggerheads with one another? Well, maybe, at least we shall succeed in sowing the seed of mistrust. The language of this -- God help me -- document is rather poor. What does it not contain! Let me quote: An attack should be organized against some cloister, sending a company or a battalion there to blow it all to smithereens [rozpieprzyc to wazystko]. Or, let us quote again: The entire nation cannot be shut up, the whole place is a shambles [burdel], and so on and so forth.

This time the Paris authors have, without doubt, run out of finesse. Do they really think that a Polish officer would use such words at a meeting with a few hundred-strong aktiv? Well, for the time being the dogs are barking and they will continue to do so. In a few days time they will come up with something new, something which, in their opinion, should shake the Polish listeners. What is the most astonishing and, at the same time, the most sorry aspect of this is that the manipulators on the banks of the Seine lead the field in this contest of insults, calumnies and base lies.

Radio France International has literally made it its speciality to attack Poland. It is almost better today than Free Europe!

One would like to ask: Gentlemen, why is it that of all places you in France wish ill on Poland? Why do you spit on our uniforms which in the history of Poland and France did, after all, mean something? Why do you find the calm situation in Poland so irksome? Maybe LE MONDE would care to give us replies to these questions?

An official demarche will be issued concerning this matter. Such practices cannot be tolerated in a civilized world.

DABROWSKI REPORTS GLEMP TO VISIT ROME THIS MONTH

LD191842 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate's Conference, has again arrived in Rome. He told Italian journalists at the airport that the primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp will arrive in Rome at the end of April, probably on the 26th for a meeting with the pope.

RZECZPOSPOLITA PRAISES AUSTRIA'S BRUNO KREISKY

AU190850 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Apr 82 p 6

[M.W. profile: "Political Figures: Kreisky, the Realist" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "At the beginning, I am used to meeting with criticism. But later on I prove to be right," this is what Bruno Kreisky is supposed to have stated in response to the tasteless accusations made against him on the occasion of inviting the chief [szef] of the Libyan state to Austria.

M. al-Qadhdhafi's visit brought down upon the head of the 71-year old chancellor of the Republic of Austria massive criticism on the part of conservatives both at home and abroad, mainly in the United States. Not discouraged, Kreisky instructed the foreign affairs minister, W. Pahr, who was at that time in Washington, to tell the U.S. administration that a readiness for talks and the quest for new paths to international understanding ranked among the main goals of Austrian foreign policy.

A day later, Kreisky stated that he would gladly go to the United States as soon as he was invited. Thus the ball was returned. It was a question addressed to Washington if it was ready for talks without previous conditions.

Bruno Kreisky has always been remarkable for sovereignty in decision making, including in the sphere of foreign politics.

AS THE CHIEF OF AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY AND THEN FEDERAL CHANCELLOR, HE CONSISTENTLY PURSUED THE PRINCIPLE OF HIS COUNTRY"S PERPETUAL NEUTRALITY. THAT NEUTRALITY HAS NEVER BEEN PASSIVE. That was the policy of active participation in creating a climate of confidence and cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

IN 1960, KREISKY WAS THE FIRST WESTERN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER TO VISIT POLAND. THEN HE VISITED HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA. Kreisky, whom Israeli Premier Begin called a "traitor" and a "renegade," paid a visit to Egypt.

In 1974, HE WAS THE FIRST WESTERN CHIEF OF STATE TO MEET Y. 'ARAFAT. A YEAR AFTER, HE WAS THE FIRST AGAIN TO SIGN A CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH THE GDR. As a prominent figure of the Socialist International, HE VISITED LIBYA on its behalf. In 1978, KREISKY WAS THE FIRST WESTERN PREMIER TO PAY A VISIT TO E. HONECKER (Austria was then the first Western state to be visited by the SED general secretary). In 1979, he invited Y. 'Arafat to Vienna, thus arousing reaction in the United States as violent as those occasioned by the recent M. al-Qadhdhafi visit. In 1980, when the entire Western world dissociated itself from Iran, Kreisky, AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, CALLED ON KHOMEYNI.

All that occurred against the current Western political line. Many things have been "ill timed." At a time when the Americans are struggling for Western unity in the question of economic restrictions, Kreisky says that those restrictions do not help destroy communism. At a time when the West is adopting the line of subversion, Kreisky points out that Poland is a Warsaw Pact member recognized as such in the CSCE Final Act. At a moment when the Madrid meeting is about to break off, Austrian diplomacy, in cooperation with neutral and nonaligned states, performs the role of an East-West mediator.

AT A MOMENT WHEN THE WORLD IS TAKING THE ROAD OF CONFRONTATION -- BECAUSE THIS IS HOW VIENNA HAS ASSESSED THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN 1981 -- KREISKY DECLARES THAT, INSTEAD OF PROPAGANDA PLAYS, IT IS NECESSARY TO HOLD DISARMAMENT TALKS AND TO CONVENE ANOTHER HELSINKI SUMMIT, BECAUSE EUROPE NEEDS COOPERATION.

Bruno Kreisky's foreign policy does not always meet with public understanding and support, either. But the realism guiding Kreisky in foreign politics is to be recognized as the only interpretation of relations among states with different political and social systems.

GDANSK DEPUTIES ELECT NEW GROUP CHAIRMAN

LD191400 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia -- [dateline as received] -- A meeting of the voivodship's Sejm has been held in which Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, took part. In view of Tadeusz Fizbach's resignation from the post of chairman of the group of deputies, Tadeusz Lodykowski has been elected chairman of the group.

SEJM CONSIDERS DRAFT LAWS ON CULTURE, ART

LD172236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The government draft law on the national cultural council and on the cultural development fund went to the Sejm today. At the same time, the government approved the draft concerning the post of minister of culture and art. Cultural matters are one of the important areas of the Sejm's interest during the spring session of parliament, which opened recently.

JOURNALISTS ELECT CHAIRMAN OF WROCLAW SECTION

LD191338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] In Wroclaw journalists of the press, radio and television from four lower Silesian voivodships -- Walbrzych, Jlenia Gora, Legnic and Wroclaw -- have held an organizational meeting, during which the lower Silesian section of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL] was set up. So far, 180 journalists have already joined the 10 editorial circles of this section. A seven-man temporary board of the lower Silesian section of the SDPRL was elected. Editor Waclaw Dominik, from the weekly SPRAWY I LUDZIE, former deputy chairman of the Wroclaw section board of the dissolved Association of Polish Journalists, became its chairman.

VICE PREMIER OBODOWSKI DISCUSSES ANTICRISIS STAFF

AU151915 Warsaw SZTAND..R MLODYCH in Polish 8 Apr 82 p 2

[PAP interview with Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee: "The Economy Is for People" -- interviewer not specified, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The operational anticrisis headquarters [OAH], which you chair, ceased to exist in December 1981, or actually at the beginning of winter, which was regarded as very dangerous to the economy and particularly to the population. Thus OAH [Polish: OSA] -- as the headquarters was commonly called -- disappeared from the horizon. What motivated the decision and why was it not made public? It could not have been grounded on the assumption that the crisis would end soon...

[Answer] The operational anticrisis headquarters was set up in August 1981 to limit and to assuage the effects of the crisis by ordering definite moves and prohibiting others, and by controlling the situation and the effects of its decisions. The measures undertaken for that purpose were strictly correlated with the government's emergency work program and resulted from that program. The headquarters formally operated within the framework of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, which had wider and long-term tasks.

As soon as martial law was imposed, the need emerged to strengthen a uniform decisionmaking center exercising current control over the economy. The Council of Ministers Economic Committee has become such a center. The Council of Ministers ordered the committee to operatively control economic affairs, to take measures abating the crisis and reviving the economy, particularly in the fields of decisive importance for our daily lives. Under such circumstances, the operational headquarters proved to be superfluous.

It is to be noted that included in the Economic Committee are vice premiers in charge of individual economic branches, the government's plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, leaders of functional departments, the president of the Polish National Bank, economic ministers, and thus chief of all institutions shaping and pursuing economic policy. Thus, the Economic Committee is a body that is capable of effectively coordinating the activity of the state and economic administration in the sphere of the economy and finances. The committee is now using for this purpose economic instruments resulting from the economic reform in progress.

Certainly, the operational anticrisis headquarters thus ceased to exist. That face was made public in the communique on the 18 December session of the government Presidium. Any fuss was superfluous. The goals of the headquarters' activity continued to be pursued, only in different form.

[Question] The conditions in which we survived the winter are not too bad. What is responsible for that? It is probably bad that the authors of that achievement, which was rather great under the present conditions, have, in a sense, remained anonymous.

[Answer] There are several factors that account for this. Above all, a catastrophe was averted owing to the toil, efforts and also selflessness of many people. Thus, it would be difficult to attribute the deed to one group alone. The operational anticrisis headquarters only organized that effort, concentrating activity on the most important tasks. Voivodship operational headquarters, all administrative and economic bodies and local operational groups contributed to the success by their work.

The public was highly interested in the activity of the anticrisis headquarters. The headquarters reached many peculiar decisions and settlements from proposals and suggestions which we received by the thousands. Not all of them could have been implemented, and not all of them were feasible. I am pleased to emphasize that almost all of them were motivated by friendly feelings and by the idea of making the activity ot the operational anticrisis headquarters even more effective.

To survive the winter, appropriate steps had to be taken in advance, in the summer and autumn of 1981. Battles are usually either won or lost before they begin. For example, despite the disastrously small coal output, as of December powerplants had to be provided with sufficient coal. Thus, the winter had to be a more or less severe -- deepening on the climatic conditions -- controller of task implementation.

[Question] Let us go back to the time before 13 December. What decisions adopted by the operational anticrisis headquarters proved to be, in your opinion, the crucial ones?

[Answer] To survive the winter, we set for ourselves the task of meeting the basic, minimum needs of society. The point was primarily to keep dwellings warm, thus supplying them with heat, and powerplants, boilers and individual consumer with fuel, and to keep houses supplied with electricity. What mattered was to keep power stations technically fit, to supply them with fuel, to provide the population with foodstuffs, to procure sufficient food and to distribute it. Also transportation, particularly in the city, had to be kept operating. Decisions concerning precisely those matters were, in my opinion, the most important.

The operational anticrisis headquarters and I myself were criticized for many decisions. I do not mind that. However, I would like to say that those who criticized most frequently did not ask us what motivated the government and headquarter's decisions. But that was their business. There were many problems concerning supplies to the population. The point was to prevent the shortages of flour and flour goods, fats, milk and, of course, as much as possible, of meat. The decisions applied to both the ways of procuring food in the country and abroad, and to its distribution. The decisions compelling the shifting of food from agricultural voivodships to large urban agglomerations were unpleasant but necessary. Occasionally that required firmness with regard to some voivodship authorities.

Even today I have a personal grudge against some people for their parochialism. Lastly, it is worthwhile to refer to decisions concerning transportation, particularly those aimed at ensuring the sufficient supplies of batteries and tires for urban transportation.

It was also a matter of choice to suspend gasoline sales to private consumers in order to give it to motor vehicles distributing food and merchandise, or first-aid and technical service vehicles. It was a mere accident that that decision coincided with the imposition of martial law.

[Question] Your chairmanship of the operational anticrisis headquarters coincided with your appointment to a vice premiership. As a member of the government responsible for efficient economic management, what measures and experiences from those times would you apply to the present situation?

[Answer] In the headquarters' activity, we intended to observe several basic principles to concentrate on the most important matters, to see to it that general public interests are placed above private ones, to define decisions and check their implementation. At that time the basic task was to survive the winter and at the same time stop the mounting process of economic decline. The basic task today is to increase economic effectiveness. I repeat: Economic effectivness! Otherwise we will be "barefooted," will complain about high prices and too small wages which are, after all, nothing but an index of our communal labor productivity. Thus, I think that our present attitude should be similar. The mechanism of the economic reform is favorable. In the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, we intend to work in such a way as to enable the whole society to live a little better. I hope that in this way we will succeed in switching the economy onto the tracks of development, as early as this year. If we succeed, our lives will not be "a little better," but "distinctly better."

OZDOWSKI SPEAKS ON GOVERNMENT-CHURCH COOPERATION

LD192124 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (PAP) -- At today's meeting with editors-in-chief of Catholic dailies and periodicals, Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski stressed the government determination to tighten cooperation with the church, especially in the cause of the moral renewal of society and family.

He also told Catholic journalists about the government current work, and especially about actions taken to overcome the crisis, the way of initiating the economic reform, and about the government social policy.

The assembled journalists acquainted Ozdowski with problems pervading the milieu of the Catholic press.

Both sides deemed it necessary to hold such meetings in the future.

DIE PRESSE INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER OZDOWSKI

AU191125 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17-18 Apr 82 p 2

[Philipp E. Gudenus report on interview with Polish Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- Despite an improvement in its supply situation, Poland continues to be in need of food aid from the West, especially of food concentrates and vitamin preparations. This was stated by Polish Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski in an interview for DIE PRESSE in Warsaw. There is also a pronounced shortage of soap and detergents, he says. But what is primarily needed now is spare parts for industrial branches that are necessary for supplying the people, such as the textile industry. "Here, frequently entire factories are idle because a few spare parts cannot be purchased due to the lack of foreign currency," says the nonparty deputy premier, who is a member of a Catholic group of deputies.

The food aid from the West has strongly increased this year, and in the first 3 months of this year -- at 80,000 tons -- it exceeded by far the 36,000 tons that were delivered in 1981. According to information supplied by Ozdowski's staff, Austrian aid in 1981 amounted to about 2,000 tons, and in the first 3 months of this year to 1,313 tons.

According to the deputy premier, American aid organizations continue to assist Poland, supplying corn for Poland's chicken farmers among other things, and an agreement with the head farmers of the American CARE organizations ensures the supply of a dozen Polish voivodships with tractor spare parts.

As Ozdowski states, the authorities have already succeeded in west Poland in inducing the Polish peasants to supply more foodstuffs. In his own voivodship of Poznan, the farmers are calling emphatically for more fertilizers and more machinery, he says, which shows that they are actually willing to produce more. In the south, the situation is different: The Galician small landholders there are traditionally self-suppliers, and many of them have become factory workers.

The biggest problem, he states, continues to be social welfare. According to Polish press reports the number of people who live below the official subsistence level has doubled since last year. With the aid of special funds for the neediest, but also with the aid of special supply shops the deputy premier is seeking to improve the situation in this sector.

Ozdowski, who describes himself as a Catholic, resolutely denies that the talk between the state leadership and the Episocopate has come to a standstill. The talks are continuing, he says, and the questions of building new churches and of giving priests access to hospitals have been settled.

KRZAK DISCUSSES BUDGET, FINANCIAL SITUATION

AU161435 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[PAP Janusz Kotarski interview with Marian Krzak, minister of finance: "How to Balance Finances" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We are about half way in implementing the provisional budget. Could you say what is the shape of the state treasury, what changes have taken place in the structure of budgetary revenues and expenditures, and what spheres of public life are experiencing the greatest shortage of funds? That was what a PAP reporter asked Finance Minister Marian Krzak.

[Answer] The state's financial situation has undeniably improved compared with 1981. Current data show that the inflationary gap has significantly narrowed. We must do our utmost to prevent it from reemerging and widening. Revenues obtained by enterprises from sales have now exceeded costs, while last year they were in the red.

Nonetheless, it can be said that the state budget is undergoing changes similar to those in the budget of almost every Polish family. It is really a provisional period, because, as far as expenditures and revenues are concerned, the present situation is still not quite clear. This primarily results from the changes in procurement and retail prices and from the completely changed structure of state revenues brought about by the economic reform which has introduced a new financial system at enterprises.

We are drafting a new state budget and examining each sphere. What I mean is that we are analyzing both main revenue sources depending on the activity of economic units, and the distribution of budgetary means. We intend to submit the draft budget to the SEJM as early as this month.

Everything indicates that it will still be very difficult to balance the budget. It is impossible to curtail a decisive part of expenditures. As a result of the increased prices and wages, in many spheres those expenditures tend to go up seriously, instead of going down. What I mean here, for example, is the sphere of education and the costs connected with the teacher's charter, which has been published recently, estimated at Z26 billion, the increased salaries in health services, and so forth.

Expenditures on social insurance will increase very significantly. We estimate that allocations for this purpose must increase.

The reform of procurement and retail prices calls for significantly larger outlays in the entire sphere of financing public services. Let me quote only one example: Because of the changed retail food prices, the costs of catering in hospitals have gone up from Z56 to Z122 daily.

Some branches of material production have still not managed to emerge from the red. Subsidies are still needed for bakery products and the production of food, particularly of meat, butter and milk, in coal output and transport, particularly in passenger transportation, in agricultural services, and so forth. We initially estimate that subsidies from the 1982 state budget for industry and agriculture will total about Z200 billion, or relatively less than previously, but still much. At the same time our revenues will be insufficient to offset expenditures. Contrary to the thesis voiced by producers that the taxation system is too severe, it is not aggressive. On the contrary, it is too mild for the time in which we happen to live and act. Preliminary estimates show that the state budget will take at the most 40 percent of enterprise profits. For comparison, the Hungarian budget takes from enterprises about 60 percent, and the Hungarians think it is not enough. By the way, the Hungarians have calculated that, by the application of our taxation system, they would collect only 45 percent.

However, a strong imbalance in the state budget is in the longer run intolerable, because it entails growing inflation and economic disorganization. Unfortunately, the draft budgets presented to the Ministry of Finance do not settle the problem of balance to the end. That is their biggest defect. We will propose some remedies, but the key to the settlement of the problem lies actually in the activity of enterprises. We are also surprised by the tendency to constantly raise prices in order to offset the result of the poor management. It is true, enterprises are gradually increasing their accumulations, but the difference between the value of sales and the level of costs primarily results from the high dynamics of prices.

[Question] An agreement was recently signed in Frankfurt on refinancing our debts. How do you evaluate the negotiations held to date with Western governments and banks, and what in your opinions should be the main directions of our policy -- and also of policy with regard to us -- in the sphere of credits and of repaying debts?

[Answer] Last year's negotiations were held at a time when economic and political developments in Poland were highly uncertain. That seriously handicapped us in the talks. The agreement signed with banks in Frankfurt has closed the 1981 chapter and provided principles for the 1982 settlements. It is still our desire to settle this issue with our partners in a contractual way enabling our economy to function normally (without the excessive burden of debt repayment in short sequences) and fully guaranteeing a gradual discharge of our commitments. However, the materialization of this principle calls for cooperation, including credit cooperation among the partners, making it possible to finance, for example, exports. We took many pains to repay the 1981 interest by our own efforts, notwithstanding the terrible disturbances that occurred in production as a result of the social situation following August 1980. Thus our partners should appreciate it instead of aggravating the situation, because that does not settle anything. As far as we are concerned, the only way to emerge from the difficult situation, both in the shorter and the longer run, is to work consistently to raise exports.

FINANCE MINISTRY ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT, COUPONS

LD161952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] At the Ministry of Finance the main principles of the one-time grain loan which were announced in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers issued in January have been recalled in a meeting with journalists. Several new and interesting details have been presented, too. Jerzy Graczyk, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Finance, [title as heard], speaks on the loan:

[Begin recording] The grain loan encompasses the following kinds of grain which are not covered by the contract system: rye, wheat, barley, oats and grain mixtures. In return for the grain supplied to the socialized procurement points until 30 June as a part of the grain loan, individual farmers and socialized agricultural units can receive, after this period has elapsed, a payment in the form of grain coupons [bony zbozowe] from the cooperative bank. The issuing of the grain coupons, according to the intention of the government, is to ensure the procurement of those grain varieties not covered by the contract system up to at least 1.5 million tons.

After the completion of the deliveries, that is to say after June 1982, cooperative banks will begin to issue grain coupons for the total amount of the delivered grain. Thus there is the question: What is to happen before 30 June? Well, a number of misunderstandings have been created against this background, especially as far as the issuing of the coupons is concerned.

The following questions have appeared in the media: Why are receipts [Pokwitowanie] issued and not coupons? Why is a farmer supposed to deliver grain and why does he have to wait for his coupons? Thanks to the courtesy of the director of the state manufacturer of valuable notes we have had an opportunity today to prepare such coupons which are going to be issued, which, in fact, are already being issued and which will be received by the farmers.

This coupon which we are presenting to you, ladies and gentlemen, is a valuable coupon and consequently it is money. The coupon is issued instead of currency, which is issued according to normal regulations. The coupon will be exchanged for cash at the right time, naturally, and with an additional 7 percent interest calculated on the basis of its nominal value which is calculated from the date of the issuance of the coupons, from 1 July 1982.

The normal time which has been adopted and established for issuing a banknote from the moment that the decision is adopted by the authorities until the issue of the first banknote is about 1 year. From the moment that the decision is adopted by the government, that is to say from the moment of the resolution, until the moment of the issue of the first bank-note not even 3 full months have passed. I think that this ia sufficient answer to why a farmer could not receive a grain coupon on the day of his delivery.

In the assessment of the ministry leadership and according to the personal assessment of the minister of finance there is a possibility that the grain coupons will start to be issued before 1 July 1982. The cooperative banks will be able to start issuing the grain coupons at the end of the second 10-day period and at the beginning of the third 10-day period in May. They will thus be ahead os schedule in comparison with the resolution of the Council of Ministers [word indistinct].

The printing of the coupons has already started and is well in progress. The distribution to the countryside has begun too. The cooperative banks will be prepared suitably in advance. [end recording]

BAKA NOTES MARTIAL LAW ROLE IN ECONOMIC REFORM

LD201002 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 20 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr (PAP) -- Poland's minister for economic reform underscored here today that martial law in Poland had paved the way for "institutional guarantees of the character and lines of changes in the whole economic and social life" towards democratization.

"Only a blind or someone of ill will can fail to see this train of close-timed actions aimed at a democratization of the structures of the state, economic and social life," said Minister Professor Wladyslaw Baka, in an interview for the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today as he was referring to the recently passed Sejm laws.

In another reference to General Jaruzelski's assurances in the Sejm forum that there is no retreat from the idea of self-management in Poland, Minister Baka said that the governments intention, as reflected in a recent opinion submitted to the Sejm, is to gradually reactive employees' self-management to add to the current self-dependence and self-financing of industrial enterprises.

Minister Baka said it may take a dozen or so months or perhaps a few years to see the definite effects of the economic reform.

RYBICKI, COMMISSION VIEW RADOM CONSTRUCTION

LD172218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] A government commission headed by Minister Zygmunt Rybicki has visited Radom. The members of the commission have visited the building sites of, among others, housing subdivisions and of the voivodship hospital.

During a meeting with the administrators of the region it has been stated that the implementation of the government resolution concerning an accelerated socio-economic development of the region from June 1981 is satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is necessary to pay even greater attention to the issue of housing construction.

PLANNING OFFICIAL CITED ON ECONOMIC ORIENTATION

LD191158 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 19 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (PAP) -- Poland's major planner today denied that a restructuring of Polish foreign trade towards closer ties with the CMEA partners meant that Poland was turning her back on exchanges with the West, as the Western propaganda had recently begun to allege.

Mr. Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Government Planning Commission, said in an interview with ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

"First of all, it is not us who have turned our backs on the West, but it is the West which has turned ruthless towards us by curbing the financial room for purchases.

"We do not want to break off economic cooperation with developed capitalist countries.

"Polish foreign policy has always come out for strengthening peace and international infrastructure which serves it. And nothing strengthens mutual confidence and rapprochement more than economic cooperation.

"But it must be cooperation based on mutual benefits that are not merely short-term, but long-range," said S. Dlugosz, adding:

"Practice has proved that the stronger our position was in socialist integration, the more attractive we (Poland) were in cooperation with Western partners."

OPERATIONAL GROUPS CHECK ON STATE OF FARMING

AU191400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Agricultural Spring -- Conclusions From Soldiers' Control Checks -- Too Much Neglect and Bad Management -- Personnel and Disciplinary Decisions -- Duties for Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and premier, instructed the local operational groups to carry out control checks in the third 10 days of March on preparations for spring work in agriculture. The groups included officers from technical and quartermaster services as well as civilian experts.

The range of those control checks extended to the use of farm land, the distribution and application of the basic means of production, the readiness of technical equipment, the contracts on 1982 yields, the exploitation of ponds and lakes and the activities of agricultural services.

The control checks were carried out by 970 teams working under officer-plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee branches in rural parishes. The state and cooperative sectors of agriculture and some peasant farms were controlled in 1,940 rural parishes.

The people and bodies concerned have been asked to implement the proposals and tasks resulting from the control checks, and this implementation will be consistently controlled. The operational groups have found out that the state of preparation for spring farm work is generally satisfactory, but side by side with many positive manivestations a great deal of neglect, bad management, dishonesty, waste and red tape has been registered. Wherever gross neglect and bad management was noted, the necessary personnel and disciplinary decisions were made: 67 persons were removed from their leading posts, 23 persons were reprimanded and seven persons were cited for action by the prosecuting organs. In addition it was proposed that eight persons should be dismissed and 73 punished by disciplinary procedures. Some 54 persons were commended for most conscientious work, discipline and good management.

The control checks have proved that some 233,000 hectares of arable land, which is 1.6 percent of all arable land, are in danger of not being cultivated or of poor cultivation. A crucial reason for that is the sluggishness of the local administrative bodies in making decisions to ensure that new users are given their lands for good, and the premature withdrawal from production of the lands assigned for investment projects. The state of winter grains is of a good and average standard, except for rape. Suwalki Voivodship and the voivodship affected by floods have suffered the largest losses in grain sowing.

In all voivodships the supplies of mineral fertilizers were lower than in previous years. There is an acute shortage of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers, but the potassium fertilizers are generally available. Despite those acute shortages, there were many cases of punishable neglect in storing mineral fertilizers. For example, in Radom Voivodship 178 tons of fertilizer and 2,700 tons of lime were solidified by rain.

All voivodships are racked by a large shortage of basic plant protection chemicals, whose distribution in most voivodships is formal and is not based on genuine local needs. Despite such shortages, it was found out that many trade and service units and socialized farms had about 440 tons of such chemicals in their storage facilities, but that the chemicals were past their useful condition.

The control checks have shown that the implementation of the plans for the contracted cultivation of grains is in serious danger. Czestochowa Voivodship has implemented only 14 percent of the grain contract and Rzeszow Voivodship only 22 percent, which is the national low in both cases. Lodz Voivodship has implemented 73 percent of grain contracts, Sieradz 69 percent and Koszalin 61 percent. Implementation in the remaining voivodships amounts to 30-50 percent. The implementation of edible potato contracts is better.

The serviceability of technical equipment in agriculture continues to consistently deteriorate. The technical state of tractors was assessed as good only in Koszalin, Ostroleka and Slupsk Voivodships. In six voivodships it was assessed as satisfactory, and in the remaining 40 as bad and very bad. The low serviceability of farming equipment can be traced to the lack of spare parts and other components, bad storage during winter months, poor handling by poor machine operators and to very low technical standards. A great deal of neglect, bad management and waste was noted in that regard. Aside from the necessary central decisions already made in that regard, we must, as is obvious, declare a ruthless struggle against neglect and idleness.

Agricultural services' performance is poor. They do not always implement their tasks, and those employed in them devote relatively much time to administrative and office work. It was generally noted that farmers get no obvious instruction assistance from agricultural service employees.

The results of the control checks and the proposals resulting from them will be soon examined by a central conference, which will be attended by many persons responsible for agriculture and feeding the nation. The image of our farming emerging from those control checks will enable us to draw the necessary conclusions for the present and future.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES DATA ON OIL EXTRACTION

AU191412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Over 19,000 Tons of Crude Oil From Blotno I Well"]

[Text] The Blotno I oil well, which was opened near Nowogard in Szczecin Voivodship last June, has produced so far over 19,000 tons of crude oil.

Its present round-the-clock production amounts to 10-11 tons of high quality crude oil. Other wells, which are registered with the oil well center in Kamien Pomorski, Szczecin Voivodship, and which belong to the Wielkopolska gas and oil extraction enterprise, are also active.

In Wysoka Kamienska some 65 tons and in Wyspa Chrzaszczewska 120 tons of crude oil are extracted every day, but the exploitation of one of the oldest wells in the western coastal region -- in the area of Miedzyzdroje, Szczecin Voivodship -- is coming to an end.

Looking for possibilities for increasing the extraction of crude oil, the employees of the Kamien Pomorski oil production center want to inspect the abandoned wells to see whether it would be possible to extract from them even the minimum quantities of oil in the same way as the case in Miedzyzdroje.

At the same time, prospecting for oil is continuing in several localities in Szczecin Voivodship, and is being done by the workers from the oil prospecting center in Kamien Pomorski, which is run by the oil and gas prospecting enterprise in Pila. Such prospecting also continues in the oil wells Blotno II, Gostyn I near Pobierow and Goslaw I near Trzebiatow.

OLSZOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON PZPR UNITY, GOMULKAISM

LD162226 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2010 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] As we have already reported, members of the party organization at the Ursus mechanical works have met Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party. Stefan Olszowski granted an interview to the representative of the Television Warsaw Courier [Telewizjynyego Kurier Warszawski], Tadeusz (Zakrzewski).

[Begin recording] [Zakrzewski] The view, the fear, the alarm is being expressed about the unity of action within the leadership of the party. Do you share those fears?

[Answer] No, we do not share them. This is because -- and I can say this on the basis of my many years of experience in the leadership of the party, taking part in all the more important discussions, debates and decisions -- that the leadership of the party functions uniformly and effectively and that all the matters that are undertaken by the leadership are undertaken in a collective manner. I would like to add here that we in the Politburo and in the Secretariat treat, on the one hand, the resolutions of the ninth congress, that is to the programmatic resolution, the principles introduced by the statute, as well as the analyses and conclusions that have emerged from the recent speeches by the first secretary of our party, delivered both before and after the introduction of martial law, as the most important means of directing our action.

[Question] Comrade secretary, the party is regaining, is rebuilding the confidence of the public with great difficulty. The opinion prevails that this is being hindered by the lack of consistency in bringing to book all those people responsible for bringing the country to this crisis. I have in mind the whole group of the so-called top people [prominenci].

[Answer] I consider (?this to be) a far more complex matter. As far as the problem of the so-called bringing to book is concerned, which is really being raised at a series of meetings and sessions; then I only say what has already been stated on many occasions: It will be carried through consistently to its conclusion. It is already in the hands of the State Tribunal today and if there are cases of a criminal nature, then obviously these will be dealt with in the common course of the law. However, let us remember that the party especially during the last 18 months, or perhaps it would be better to say the (?18) months before the introduction of martial law, was exposed to powerful blows by our opponents who did everything they could to undermine the position of the party.

[Question] What do you think? Is a certain automatism beginning to be binding in the evaluation of the party's activity? One speaks of Gierekism, once Gomulkaism was spoken of; everything is thrown into one sack. One even already assesses the party's activity critically in this period when it had undertaken the process of renewal. The struggle for renewal created the program at the ninth congress of the party.

[Answer] The [word indistinct] of our party are dissimilar to those connected with other social systems in the sense that it tries to conduct a critical analysis of its activity. We wish to say by this -- and (?of course) I am not speaking of this for the first time but for the umpteenth time -- that I oppose such a simplified treatment of the various periods.

During the ideological-theoretical conference I attempted to bring up in particular the achievements of Gomulkaism, if such a definition can be used, and to bring up the matter of evaluating, but naturally in an abbreviated form, the achievements connected with this period, with the work and struggle, with [words indistinct]. I feel, and I think that history will rapidly bear me out, will prove me correct, that the period during which Wladyslaw Gomulka held the post of party first secretary, particularly during the first postwar years and during the occupation, was one of the most creative periods of our party.

Personally, I think that we should analyze both the achievements and errors, to draw conclusions from that which is positive and that which is negative in order to guard against these mistakes in the future.

[Question] The great hope of the party is the new program declaration. Yes this declaration is being subjected to ever more severe criticism, particularly for the language, for its (?vague) formulations.

[Answer] It seems to me that this criticism is flowing from our enemies. I think -- for I know that, naturally, the draft itself must be perfected -- it was accepted in the assumption that the sense of the declaration should be written by the entire party. The draft was submitted for discussion and is, simply, a draft of a preliminary kind and it will certainly be perfected.

The point is that it should be very broadly and as extensively as possible discussed in the party ranks. [end recording]

KROSNO VOIVODSHIP PZPR COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TASKS

LD162250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Full implementation of the principles of the economic reform is the most important task of party echelons and organizations. This was stated at today's voivodship committee plenum in Krosno.

The following bodies have been appointed as a result of the initiatives of the party organizations in Krosno: factory commissions to implement the reform, social commissions and teams to analyze prices and costs. Visits to 30 factories and enterprises as well as discussion and talks with people served to form the assessments and opinions which were presented at the conference. The imposition of martial law has in no way slowed down work on the implementation of the reform, it was emphasized. The drop in production has recently been slowed down but the problems connected with supplies, raw materials and coproduction are still felt.

In this situation work aimed at altering the profile of production and at utilizing the growing cooperation with socialist countries has been undertaken in every factory and enterprise.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETS IN SKIERNIEWICE

LD191840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The activity of the party voivodship echelon in strengthening the observance of public law and order was today's subject at a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Skierniewice. The meeting discussed the necessity to create a social front to support the struggle against economic offenses, speculation, spreading parasitism, demoralization of children and youth, the plague of alcoholism, and the use of drugs by the youth. An end should be put to the lack of concern by people responsible for the public property entrusted to them, and severe punishment should be meted out for lack of supervision which leads to destruction and theft. The meeting stressed that a feeling of calm and security is a condition for the proper realization of economic tasks which are the basis for leading the country out of the crisis.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, who was participating in the conference, also discussed these matters. Strict enforcement of the law, he said, is necessary in relation to those who break it knowingly. A necessity exists for the investigative organs and (organs) for the struggle against offenses to be supported by the activities of the whole nation, and especially by the committees of national rebirth which are being created.

OFFICIALS ATTEND GDANSK SHIPYARD MEETING

LD161508 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Gdansk, Gdynia -- To mark the 15th anniversary of giving the Gdansk shipyard the name of Lenin, a solemn meeting took place in the yard. Apart from the shipyard workers and representatives of the Soviet shipowners, it was attended inter alia by PZPR CC Politburo member J. Labecki; First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk, S. Bejger, and Voivoda Major General M. Cygan. Also present were the consul-generals of the USSR and the GDR on the Gdansk coast. The Gdansk shipyard, during the period of postwar activity, handed over to the Soviet shipowners 538 ships with a capacity of 3,122,000 tons.

MINISTRY LIFTS CURFEW FOR POZNAN FAIR 18-22 APR

LD162000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] International exhibitions and commercial events in which domestic and foreign suppliers will take part will be held in Poznan this month. In order to enable the organizers and participants in the exhibitions to stage them with success, the minister of internal affairs has decided to suspend temporarily the curfew on the territory of Poznan 18-22 April 1982.

Acting on the authorization of the minister of internal affairs, the voivoda of Warsaw City has instructed that the curfew be lifted on the night of 17-18 April. It will be in force on the territory of the capital city of Warsaw, town and parish of Wolomin and parish of Pomiechowek. The purpose of this instruction is to enable Orthodox Church believers to hold their religious celebrations at night.

PATYK TESTIFIES IN SZCZEPANSKI TRIAL 16 APR

LD162032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Ewa Hajne report]

[Text] The trial against the former leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs is continuing.

Today one of the defendants, Eugeniusz Patyk, submitted his explanations concerning benefits connected with the birth of a child and also the so-called school kit given when the child started school. The defendant admitted that this practice was against specific regulations. However, (?it was) approved by the people in charge of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. Apart from that, the defendant stated that he executed the decisions adopted by Maceij Szczepanski.

Subsequently, Eugeniusz Patyk began to discuss the next charge, connected with the activity of the Poltex joint stock company. Since the moment that the company was established the defendant was one of its two directors. However, according to the evidence acquired today, his performance of the duties attached to this post was a fiction. At the same time, he had no experience in foreign trade. This fiction, however, was necessary for the other director, Wojciech Kornacki, was not able to acquire the approval for that post from the minister in question. According to the statement of the defendant, during the 17 months that the joint stock company existed and consequently during his performance of the duties as its director, he signed no financial documents. He did do it once when he was no longer the deputy chairman of the Radio Committee by signing an order to transfer the deposits of the joint stock company from an account in a Swiss bank to an account in the trade bank in Warsaw in September 1980. There is a suspicion that the only purpose for establishing the joint stock company was to place the money in a Western bank account, practically speaking beyond control of the Polish financial authorities.

The defendant decided that it was beneficial from the economic point of view for it created a possibility to immediately handle the money which, by its virtue, was to purchase technical equipment for radio and television. In the opinion of the defendant, the Poltex joint stock company brought in tangible profits. He included here, among other things, the following: $500,000 which came in as payment for the relay Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. The question whether the money would have been paid in to a different bank account if the joint stock company had not existed, for example into the national account in the trade bank, remains a debatable issue.

Today, just as during the evidence given by Maceij Szczepanski, the partner with whom the Poltex company was formed on 1 January 1979, by being registered in Liechtenstein with the headquarters in London, has not been revealed. As is known, this mysterious partner withdrew from the company after a while and the Radio Committee had a joint stock company with itself.

Defendant Eugeniusz Paty, will be answering the questions of the prosecution and of the defense council on Wednesday.

REPORTAGE ON SOLIDARITY, MARTIAL LAW TRIALS

Students Tried for Leaflet

LD192252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By Cezary Orzech in Katowice]

[Excerpt] Room No 39 of the Juvenile Court in Bytom. A group of students in the dock. The students are from school No 5 named after Jan Smolen and from the group of automobile schools. They belonged to an illegal youth organization called "The Movement of Independent Youth." They used to meet in a teacher's apartment of one of the [word indistinct] where they participated in lectures of the so-called true history. Some of these young people helped to distribute leaflets. The sentence will be read out in a moment. [passage indistinct]

The court has directed that seven people be put under the supervision of the court inspector. Three people have been put in their parents' custody.

In the summing up address, the chief judge said, among other thing: They distributed printed matter, the Solidarity Information Bulletin which they used to leave in the gates of houses, on window ledges, in churches and in elevators.

The juveniles received these leaflets through intermediaries; one of them, assisted by two of his friends, received the leaflets from former activists of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity in Bytom [words indistinct] they committed this deed with full understanding and awareness of the consequences [words indistinct]. In making its judgment the court recognized that adults imposed the distribution of leaflets on the group. The juveniles contacted them in order to obtain the addresses of members of their families who have been interned.

Solidarity Members Sentences

AU1618000 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Apr 82 p 5

["(S)" report: "Information Supplied by the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The information supplied us by the press spokesman for the chief military prosecutor shows that one of the crucial problems of restoring respect for the laws in our country is combating antistate crimes, especially such as spreading false information; creating public unrest; acting against the country's security or defense; publicy scoffing, slandering and insulting our people, state, system and top authorities; publicly inciting to violations of the laws, and lauding such actions. Such conduct has always been combatted by the penal legislation in force in our country. Now, under the conditions for martial law, such conduct is prosecuted and punished with increased severity.

The results of the chief military prosecutor's research into political crimes show that they account for about 77 percent of all crimes committed during martial law by civilian members of Solidarity. The remaining offenders committed various common crimes and include a large number of persons suspected of illegally possessing and even amassing weapons, ammunition and explosives, and of illegally crossing the state borders.

About 10 percent of all the suspects who are members of Solidarity belong to the regular apparatus of Solidarity. Another 20 percent of such suspects are activists at various levels.

Some 98 percent of the people suspected of having committed antistate crimes belong to the group of regular functionaries of Solidarity. It should be added in this connection that only a few persons were prosecuted for continuing activities, despite the suspension of Solidarity, but the others were charged with penal responsibility for having organized and run strikes, which had been banned by martial law, for having prevented the normal functioning of plants, and for antistate propaganda and actions directed against the country's security and defense.

Public opinion knows of many specific antistate crimes committed by regular functionaries and activists of Solidarity. Our daily also has published such cases. To round off this picture, it is enough to cite some further examples illustrating the exigencies of martial law.

Leonard Krasulski, chairman of Solidarity in Elblag brewery, organized a meeting of workers at the brewery and read and distributed materials containing false information about the strike situation in the country, which could have created public unrest. He also incited to strike and put this proposal to a vote, which he lost.

At the summary trial before the naval court L. Krasulski was sentenced to 5 years in prison and to the loss of civic rights for 3 years because he had committed an offense against the 12 December 1981 decree on martial law.

Stanislaw Dylag, deputy chairman of Solidarity in the Krakow municipal transportation enterprise, refused to work as a driver, although his enterprise had been militarized and although he had worked as a driver before he joined Solidarity, organized and ran an occupational strike and used a public bus to coordinate the protest action.

The Warsaw Military District court sentenced him to 4 years in prison and to a loss of civic rights for 3 years for having committed an offense against the martial law decree.

Tadeusz Kolodziejczyk, deputy chairman of the Solidarity Regional Board in Gorzow Wielkopolski, drew up and distributed among militiamen and soldiers an appeal containing false political information, thus seeking to create public unrest and disorder, and to weaken Poland's defense readiness.

The Silesian Military District Court sentenced him summarily to 3 years in prison and to a loss of civic rights for 2 years for having committed an offense against the martial law decree.

Janusz Zagorny, employee of the Solidarity regional board in Elblag, printed some scores of leaflets containing false information and appealing for supporting strikes and for lowering productivity. He distributed these leaflets among Elblag inhabitants.

The naval court sentenced him summarily to 3 years in prison and to a loss of civic rights for 3 years for having committed an offense against the martial law decree.

Martial Law Offenders

AU161713 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 Apr 82 p 5

["S" report: "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] The press spokesman for the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has informed our editorial staff that the determined policy of the prosecuting bodies and courts in discovering, prosecuting and punishing crimes is one of the various methods used by the state that play a crucial role in ensuring the necessary state of public security, especially under the conditions of martial law.

Last week military prosecutors instituted 45 summary investigations against 91 civilians who had been arrested, and military courts received for examination charge sheets against 75 persons. At the same time, military courts convicted 66 persons, acquitted seven and dropped charges against seven persons.

The persons convicted by military courts last week include:

-- Marian Glowacki, deputy chairman of the Solidarity plant committee of the disabled persons' cooperative in Pabianice, was sentenced by the Pomeranian Military District Court to 3 years in prison and to the loss of civic rights for 2 years for smearing the walls of apartments and the municipal transportation enterprise with false information, which could create public disturbance or riots;

-- Piotr Wasilewski, a teacher in the Klawin Agricultural School, was sentenced by the Naval Court in Gdynia to 3 years in prison and to the loss of civic rights for 2 years for having read to pupils during a lesson an illegal publication of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, thus scoffing and slandering the system and the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

Military prosecutors also conduct wide-ranging activities to prevent crime and to popularize in military plants and institutions the regulations in force under martial law. In particular, they draw attention to the legal and penal consequences facing those workers in such plants and institutions who make themselves incapable of doing their duties by drinking during working hours and who abandon their work places.

DAILY CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY FOR 'CONFRONTATION'

AU191420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 82 p 2

[BIS commentary: "Troubadours of Confrontation"]

[Text] The events in question happened not so long ago, and that is why one's memory should not fail one. Despite obvious facts, Solidarity activists promoted a thesis a few months ago about what they called the confrontation activities of the authorities. They claimed that the Citizens' Militia's interventions in connection with the wall inscriptions "Away With the PZPR" or the punishment of the editors of various small publications that had vied with each other in antisocialist and anit-Soviet slanders, constituted a "thrust toward confrontation." The appeals of the Sejm and the government to stop the wasteful strikes and, especially, the PZPR Central Committee plenum's proposal to grant special powers to the government in connection with strikes, were also described as a "thrust toward confrontation."

That was so just 4 months ago when the platform of agreement was rejected in Radom on the advice of some scores of "learned men," against our national interests. Now it is obvious what a blow to the Solidarity trade union idea was the confrontation platform adopted in Radom and confirmed by the National Commission's sabre rattling in Gdansk on 11-12 December.

Dialogue and agreement were the cardinal points of departure for August 1980. It is true that this line was not easy and that some people became impatient, but the fact is that it was possible all the time to speak of dialogue and partnership, and it seems that extensive sections of Solidarity members accepted just that line. The plan of the people concerned was to make Radom a barrier to socialism, but the side-effect of Radom was trampling on the August ideas of Solidarity and on the partnership and dialogue in question.

It is worth recalling these reflections today because the advocates of confrontation have not capitulated. They continue to importunately use various radio waves, leaflets and inscriptions for a single purpose: To incite moods of confrontation; that is, to hinder national agreement.

Introducing themselves as Solidarity activists in emigration, these gentlemen tell us from Munich, Paris and Washington that it is necessary to get ready for some "action" and to maintain the spirit of resistance.

Recently the troubadours of confrontation have managed another illegal feat -- a 7-minute broadcast beamed from an illegal transmitter. They wanted to carry out a typical maneuver and poll: They asked the people to switch off and on their apartment lights and, of course, lamented over martial law. This feat was embellished by some fictitious "revelations" and by the demagogical phraseology about the need to rehabilitate human dignity and to assume struggling. It is significant that this broadcast was extensively publicized by Radio Free Europe, which 50 minutes later provided details about it with astonishing efficiency.

There are people who try to analyze the recent past in their own way. For example, they say that they lost to martial law because there had been too much action and people had become tired of it. But at once they conclude that if a blow is to be dealt then it should be dealt once but good!

At this point some questions arise, which are not addressed to the authors of those various appeals and not to their employers. These questions should be frankly answered by ourselves.

First, who is to deal a blow and organize "actions" and against whom? Perhaps this question may sound inoccuous, but its only implication is fratricidal struggle and pitting Poles against Poles. Someone wants to induce taking such action, perversely adding that it is in our Polish interests....

Second, disregarding even for a moment the political hatred of which those appeals are full, let us answer whether Poland's situation will improve and whether we will oversome our crisis more speedily if a Pole harms another Pole.

Another final observation: Are not these one-sided excesses of a distinctly political and confrontational nature in glaring conflict with the aspirations of all those grassroots members of Solidarity who were really convinced that they had joined a trade union and not an opposition political party, and who were concerned for the good of their trade union?

One is bound to get the impression that the Solidarity facade continues to be exploited by political quacks in opposition.

WOJCIECH KOZLOWICZ REMEMBERS WARSAW UPRISING

LD191116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Wojciech Kozlowicz writes about the 39th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising in today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The Hitlerite terror, writes the author, was directed from the very start of the war against all Poles. The occupiers' attempts to fan discord and enmity between Poles and Jews failed.

The Germans tried in vain to use and to fan the quarrels and disputes, which at times divided us. But no wall of hatred or repression was capable at any time of halting the universal aid given by Poles to the ghetto inhabitants.

The fate of the Jewish community, stresses Wojciech Kozlowicz in the article entitled: The Time After the Apocalypse, constitutes an inseparable fragment of Polish history and the armed struggle in the Warsaw ghetto constitutes an integral part of the nation's struggle and suffering. The aid given to those who had been condemned to annihilation constitutes a noble page of heroism and humanitarianism.

These are facts which it is impossible to deny, although, the article says in conclusion, there will always be those who for the purposes of their immediate interests will not hesitate to bear false testimony against history.

PAPER DENIES RFE ALLEGATIONS ON DEFECTIONS

LD191508 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today exposed false allegations repeatedly broadcast by Radio Free Europe saying that hundreds of Polish artists refused to return home from their foreign tours after the declaration of martial law. "Of all the ensembles and individual artists who have gone on foreign tours after January, when cultural exchange with abroad was resumed, only 14 persons refused to return," the daily said. "They were mostly young people."

The paper also countered Radio Free Europe's claim that the decisions on staying abroad were meant to demonstrate the artists' patriotic protest against the situation in Poland and against the authorities. "Many of those decisions were taken clearly on an impulse, under emotion, and themotives were as different as different are people, their maturity and experience," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

The paper pointed to the "wild, rabid pressure exerted upon Polish artists and ensembles performing in the West by various Polonian groups and activists. Our artists have given hundreds of examples of great composure, moral strength and psychical resistance in such situations." Even if a few people yielded to pressure, it is the old method of playing on emotions, pressure and moral blackmail that should be condemned rather than the inexperience of youth, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

SHITIKOV DELEGATION MEETS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD191422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Events to mark the 37th anniversary of the signing of Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, which falls the day after tomorrow, are taking place in many regions and towns throughout Poland.

Meetings, gatherings, soirees and concerts are also commemorating Vladimir Lenin's 112th birth anniversary.

A delegation of the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, headed by Aleksei Shitikov, its chairman, has arrived in our country to take part in the celebrations commemorating both these anniversaries. Today the delegation had a meeting with members of the Presidium of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. The guests were told of the current ideological-educational and propaganda tasks of the society.

Jablonski Decorates Shitikov

LD192240 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (PAP) -- Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, head of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, was accorded the Commander's Cross of the Polish Order of Merit at a ceremony in Warsaw's Belweder Palace today.

Pinning the distinction upon him, the President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski stressed Aleksey Shitikov's personal contribution to the consolidation of friendship and development of allround cooperation between Poland and USSR as well as the peoples of the two brotherly countries.

Shitikov, Wronski Commentaries

LD201010 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 20 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr (PAP) -- The Soviet-Polish and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Societies' leaders today write in the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU that in view of the Western drive to check the detente process, the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance takes on markedly greater importance.

Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov wrote:

"Life and the entire experience of the past 37 years prove that the principles and the basic ideological and political assumptions that determined the origin and the essence of our treaty and the programme of actions stemming from it are correct.

Owing to socialism and to unshaken friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of our community, People's Poland solved fundamental problems of her independent existence in a historically short period of time. She has made a great contribution to the joint struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive forces for the preservation and consolidation of peace, detente and disarmament.

"All this must irritate the enemies of socialism who have not given up their attempts to divide the socialist states and to weaken the unity and power of our fraternal community. One must take account of this esepcially nowadays when the most reactionary and aggressive circles in the West intensify their efforts to stop the detente process and to turn the world back to the times of the cold war.

"It is indisputable that under these conditions the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance takes on a much greater political and economic significance."

Chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Stanislaw Wronski wrote on the same subjects:

"It was not the crisis in Poland that was the cause of inflaming the international situation and endangering it with chill blasts of the cold war.

Our crisis was our internal affair. However, it turns out that it is exactly the cold war circles trying to upset the balance of forces in Europe, that have been interested in inflaming and maintaining the crisis in Poland in order to break up the community of socialist states.

"Against this backdrop, the importance of our allied friendly relations with the Soviet Union is evident."

Stanislaw Wronski wrote in conclusion that the economic decisions made by the Soviet and the Polish Government, on the initiative of the leaderships of the CPSU and the PUWP, "open up a new chapter of friendship and brotherhood in the book of the Polish-Soviet relations."

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET WOMEN'S OFFICIAL

LD192334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Kseniya Proskurnikova, first deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, who is in Poland on a visit at the invitation of the National Council of Polish Women, has been received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. There was discussion of the socioprofessional problems and political activity of women. Experiences of party work in women's circles were exchanged.

POLISH-BRAZILIAN TRADE RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD171500 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek delivered an extensive speech on Poland's foreign policy at the last session of the Sejm (Polish parliament) at the end of March 1982. In his first speech after the declaration of martial law, the head of Polish diplomacy said that the development of relations with developing countries is one of the main lines of the Polish foreign policy. In this context, Czyrek stressed Poland's striving to expand her relations with Latin American countries, including Brazil.

Brazil is Poland's biggest trading partner among developing countries. In 1981, the two-way trade amounted to 700 million dollars. In the past decade, the development of Polish-Brazilian trade was considerably speeded up and the growth rate of Polish imports from Brazil was much bigger than that of Polish deliveries to that country. As a result, Poland ran a high deficit in her trade balance in the past few years, which creates serious payment problems for her.

It is now urgent to accelerate the growth of Polish exports to Brazil to reduce deficit in Poland's trade balance. Further growth of Polish imports from Brazil will depend on the possibilities of considerably expanding Polish exports to that country.

Coal is the main commodity in Polish exports to Brazil. It is followed by ships, sulphur, chemicals and rolling bearings. From Brazil, Poland imports chiefly soya beans, iron ore, cocoa, textiles, coffee, magnesite and magnesite products, edible and technical fats.

Polish-Brazil economic relations are based on reliable agreements. The possibilities of trade and economic cooperation were expanded as a result of economic talks held with Brazil in the past few years. We count on financial facilitations to be continually used in trade between the two countries.

Poland banks on the development of cooperation in coal mining. In this area, Poland not only has highly specialized designing offices but also a developed industry of mining equipment. Poland offers comprehensive services, beginning from geological prospecting, designing and building of mines, ending with utilization and processing of coal.

Poland expects to develop collaboration in the railway system, increased purchases of Polish capital goods, especially machine tools, textile machines, and cooperation in the shipbuilding industry, an area in which Poland has gained especially much experience.

In the future, Poland is to increase her supplies of coal and sulphur.

Brazil will soon become a highly developed country. This fact and also big raw material resources in Brazil make that country a very interesting partner for economic cooperation.

RADAR RESUMES PUBLICATION, STEPS UP TO WEEKLY

LD200206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] After a break of several months, the magazine RADAR has resumed publication. An important novelty is RADAR's transformation into a weekly instead of a monthly. This goes along with changes in the magazine's format. The editorial team has set out its credo in a letter to its friends, in which it says that the periodical is aimed at the young Polish intelligentsia.

BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL -- The premier has appointed Ryszard Karski chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in place of Janusz Burakiewicz, who has retired. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10, 11, 12 Apr 82 p 8 AU]

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY APPOINTMENTS -- Warsaw, 10 Apr (PAP) -- At the motion of the minister of chemical and light industry, the prime minister appointed Jan Sidorowicz (formerly under-secretary of state at the dissolved Ministry of Chemical [words indistinct], Miroslaw Jedrzejczak (previously director of the Department of Economic Analyses and Systems at the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry) and Marian Skowerski (formerly managing director of the Nieorganik group of the inorganic industry) under-secretaries of state at the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. [Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 19 Apr 82 LD]

MARIA REGENT-LECHOWICZ APPOINTMENT -- Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP) -- Dr Maria Regent-Lechowicz, vice-president of the Polish League of Women and Polish justice vice-minister was elected to the UN Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, at a meeting of the signatories of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The committee's task will be to oversee the implementation of the convention. Poland has been one of the first countries to sign and ratify the convention. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 17 Apr 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SHENYANG RALLY, DEPARTS PRC

Shenyang Speech

AU191351 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 14 April friendship rally in Shenyang, Liaoning Province]

[Text] Dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, dear members of the party and state leadership of the Liaoning Province and its capital, Shenyang, dear Chinese comrades and friends of the city of Shenyang,

I am happy that, during our visit to the PRC at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee and of Comrade Hu Yaobang, we had an opportunity to visit the great Liaoning Province and its capital city, Shenyang, which is very important for Chinese industry. (loud applause)

I want to convey to you and to all the inhabitants of Shenyang warm greetings on behalf of our delegation, myself and the Romanian people. (loud and prolonged applause)

I also want to express thanks for the warm and hospitable reception extended to us and for the words of praise spoken here about the Romanian communists and people, and about Romanian-Chinese friendship. (loud and prolonged applause)

I also want to express thanks for the warm and hospitable reception extended to us and for the words of praise spoken here about the Romanian communists and people, and about Romanian-Chinese friendship. (loud and prolonged applause)

I hope you will not mind if at this great Romanian-Chinese friendship rally I convey greetings to the great Chinese people and to the Chinese communists, and wishes for ever greater successes in building socialism and in the struggle for peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

I have been to China several times. At talks and in agreements concluded on those occasions -- particularly at talks with Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Chinese party-state leaders -- we laid the foundations for sound relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, so that the Romanian-Chinese cooperation has become an important factor for our peoples' struggle for socialism, friendship and peace in the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

During the present visit, together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and the other Chinese party-state leaders, we hope to find new possibilities and forms of cooperation and collaboration between our parties and peoples. We hope that this cooperation will contribute to the socioeconomic progress of both our countries, to raising the well-being of our peoples, and to the general cause of international socialism and peace. (loud applause)

We rejoice in the great achievements attained by the friendly Chinese people in building socialism, developing industry, agriculture and science, and in continuously raising the material and cultural living standard of the people. As friends and comrades in arms, we warmly congratulate you on these great achievements, and wish you ever new successes! (loud and prolonged applause)

This morning we visited a machine-building plant in your city. We were greatly impressed with its high technological level, and with the cooperation between this plant and Romanian machine-buioding enterprises. On this occasion, members of the party-state leadership of the province told us something about the achievements of your province and about its importance for the PRC's economy. In view of that, we believe that there are good prospects for cooperation with your province, within the general framework of Romanian-Chinese relations. I want to convey special congratulations to the communists and all people of Shenyang and Liaoning for their achievements, and to wish them ever greater successes and a high ranking position among the PRC provinces! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian people, led by its communist party, have also attained and are attaining noteworthy successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. During the socialist period, Romanian industry increased 50 times over compared to the pre-liberation era. (lively applause) Agriculture science, culture and education also developed intensively; on that basis, the material and cultural living standard of the people increased continuously. From being a country with a poor industry and a backward agriculture, Romania has become a country with an intensive industry and a blossoming agriculture. (loud applause) The results we achieved during the socialist period demonstrate the creative force of a people who have shed the yoke of landowners and capitalists and have become masters of their fate, a people who are consciously building their free and socialist future. (loud and prolonged applause) The achievements attained in Romania, in China and in other socialist countries prove that only socialism permits rapid development, and genuine independence and well-being for peoples. (loud and prolonged applause)

Currently, the Romanian people are implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We put great emphasis on developing the production forces, energy and raw materials resources, and agriculture, and we are continuously developing science -- as one of the basic factors for the progress of the entire society.

Along this line, we believe that both Romania's and China's development offers great opportunities for extensive cooperation in many areas of common interests; this will promote an even more rapid progress in building socialism in our countries.

We began talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and with other PRC party-state leaders. We discussed many aspects of our cooperation and I am convinced that our visit, the agreements and conventions that we will conclude, will open up new prospects for the lasting, eternal cooperation between Romania and China. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, as is only natural, a good part of our talks is devoted to international issues.

Great changes have occurred in the world; the colonialist system has in fact been eliminated, many socialist countries and scores of newly independent states have emerged; those are struggling to consolidate their free and independent development and to thwart foreign exploitation and domination. (loud applause)

However, very complex problems have appeared in international life. The arms race is being escalated and we see manifestations of the policy of force and efforts to maintain or even redivide zones of influence; the gaps between rich and poor countries have deepened. In view of that, all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world must strengthen their cooperation and solidarity to frustrate the policy of spheres of influence and of use and threat of force, to defend peoples' independence and to achieve disarmament, peace and cooperation among all the nations.

Every possible effort must be made to resolve interstate problems only through negotiations.

We believe that the struggle for peace is currently mankind's fundamental concern. Only if there is peace can we ensure the victorious building of socialism, peoples' independence and their well-being and happiness.

We Europeans are confronted with very difficult problems; huge arsenals have been stockpiled on our continent, particularly of nuclear and atomic weapons. Medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed and developed, a fact which escalated the danger of a nuclear war and of destruction in Europe, and actually throughout the world. Therefore, we Europeans resolutely struggle to halt the deployment of additional medium-range missiles and to withdraw and destroy existing ones, to free Europe from nuclear weapons.

Generally speaking, we believe that we must do everything possible to effect general, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to free the world from atomic and nuclear weapons. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, I want to tell you that the Romanian people have joined the European and other nations in demonstrations for peace and disarmament. The great current peace movement in Europe and elsewhere is gaining influence and shows that the peoples have the necessary force to impose disaramament and peace.

We are endavoring to develop our cooperation with all the states, regardless of social system. Within this framework we place special emphasis on our cooperation with all the socialist countries. We believe that in the struggle for socialism and peace it is very important to overcome differences and to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of equality and scientific socialism. Once again I want to stress that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC are of a special importance in this framework. We hope that our cooperation will extend to all the major international issues, and that our parties and peoples will intensively contribute to the policy of national independence, cooperation and peace in the world. (loud applause)

Dear Chinese comrades and friends, in concluding I want to once again express our conviction that the relations between the RCP and the CCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC will develop ever more intensively in the future. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am convinced that our people will cooperate ever more actively along the path of their socialist development, and that this cooperation will benefit both peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace and national independence throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live the lasting friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CCP! (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live the cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian and Chinese peoples! (loud and prolonged applause)

Once again, I want to wholeheartedly wish the Chinese people, led by their communist party, new and great successes in building socialism and in raising their general well-being. (loud and prolonged applause)

Cables PRC Leaders From Plane

AU191401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 82 p 5

[Telegram sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to PRC leaders Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang from aboard the presidential plane on departing the PRC]

[Text] To Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee,

To Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, Beijing,

On concluding our visit to the PRC, I wish to again express warm gratitude for the friendly reception and comradely hospitality extended to us during our visit to your country.

I express the conviction that the visit, the talks held and agreements reached will contribute to increasingly strengthening traditional Romanian-Chinese friendly relations and the cooperation and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC and between the RCP and CCP, to the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to wish you, the CCP Central Committee, the PRC State Council and all the people new successes along the road of the fatherland's socialist development as well as progress, well-being and peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, KIM IL-SONG RESUME TALKS IN PYONGYANG

AU191043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 19 the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue continues in Pyongyang.

Meeting again under the token of the joint wish to find new ways and means apt to ensure a continuous strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song further informed each other of the activity carried out for the socialist construction in the two countries, of the problem solved by the two parties in view of ensuring economic and social progress.

Next, the two heads of party and state tackled a wide range of aspects of the Romanian-Korean collaboration. Special attention has been paid to the problems related to the development of the economic collaboration between the two countries. The two sides highlighted the need to make these relations match the high level attained by the political relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea. The fact was stressed that the economies, of the two countries in full swing, offered wide possbilities for a substantial improvement of the economic exchanges and for intensifying the cooperation and collaboration in production, under advantageous conditions.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song have agreed that the members of the delegation accompanying the head of our party and state and the comrades in the party and state leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should devise the ways and concrete measures for the development on multiple planes of the relations of friendship and collaboration, inclusive of the cooperation in production and the amplification of the volume of trade exchanges in the spirit of the Romanian-Korean understandings reached at summit level.

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG BEFORE DPRK VISIT

On Birthday

AU191350 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang,

On your 70th birthday I would like to address you warm congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the entire Romanian people, as well as on my own behalf.

Our party and people rejoice at the remarkable successes the Korean people, under the tried leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, at head with you, scores in the work of building socialism, of consolidating revolutionary achievements, national independence and sovereignty, of building a free, united and prosperous Korea, in full agreement with the entire Korean people's wish.

It is a great pleasure for me to point out that our productive meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang gave, each time, new and strong impacts to the process of raising the traditional relations between our parties, peoples and states onto ever higher stages. I express my conviction that our forthcoming meeting will go down as a new and powerful assertion of our mutual will to give fresh impulses to the translation into fact of the bilateral decisions and understandings so that our political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations, our cooperation in international life witness steady development, in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the general cause of socialism, of the peoples' independence, peace, progress and welfare.

On your birthday I address you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, wishes of good health, long life, working power and ever more important successes in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, for the prosperty and happiness of the Korean people, for the attainment of its ultimate national aspiration -- the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

On Death of Choe Hyon

AU191407 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang,

On the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee, member of the KWP Military Commission, member of the DPRK Central People's Committee and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee, I extend to you and through you to the family of the deceased comrade most profound condolences.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET ZIMBABWE LEADERS

AU191405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe,

To comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Salisbury.

On the second anniversary of the proclamation of your country's state independence, we have the great pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for progress to the friendly Zimbabwe people and ever greater successes along the road of building the new society and ensuring the independent socioeconomic development of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

We are convinced that, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation recently signed, and in the spirit of talks held in Bucharest, the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and active cooperation between the RCP and the Zimbabwe African National Union and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe will expand and deepen to the benefit of the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, national independence, security and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON LJUBICIC USSR VISIT

LD191934 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, who, as we have already reported, is in Moscow at the head of a Yugoslav delegation, has had a meeting with Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, and his associates. In the talks which took place in friendly and cordial atmosphere Marko Orlandic, our ambassador, also took part. Marshal Ustinov has given a dinner in honor of the guests from Yugoslavia. Along with the news about this official and friendly visit of our delegation to the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, we are also broadcasting a commentary by Milika Sundic:

The visit by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the Soviet Union is among a series of established contacts by prominent military leaders of the two countries. The Yugoslav People's Army is also nurturing similar contacts and ties with the armed forces of a large number of states, socialist and capitalist, and mainly with the armed forces of nonaligned countries. We are stressing this because there is the possibility of someone who is not well-intentioned -- and there are always those with reference to the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union -- giving General Ljubicic's visit to the Soviet Union a significance which it does not have.

The relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union -- and this was also confirmed by Andrey Gromyko's recent visit to Yugoslavia -- are developing in several directions, not only in the state and party and economic directions but also in the military direction. What this concerns is the mutually useful and equitable cooperation based on the generally known principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

It is known, this is no secret, that Yugoslavia produces 80 percent of arms for the needs of the armed forces, just as is known that it buys 20 percent abroad, depending on the economic possibilities and defense needs. The Soviet Union too is one of the countries from which Yugoslavia buys arms or spare parts. This, of course, does not call into question any of the premises of our military doctrine, and even less Yugoslavia's independent position and nonbloc policy. This, after all, does not have to be stressed especially. In saying this we have not said anything new which the countries with which Yugoslavia cooperates do not know.

Of course, as regards the cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, it has an exclusively friendly character and is not directed against third countries. The cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union has a long tradition which goes back to the war times of long ago. Since Yugoslavia does not belong to any of the existing military blocs, which emerged in the years of the cold war when relations between the World War II allies turned into relations of rivalry and dangerous confrontation, it thus has its own war doctrine which is not dependent in any way on the doctrine of military blocs. It is therefore that much easier for Yugoslavia to develop, with the armies of friendly countries regardless of their bloc affiliation and ideological hue, cooperation which serves the defense of independence and preservation of peace.

The Yugoslav military doctrine is an inseparable part of the self-managing social system and independent nonbloc policy toward which Yugoslavia has permanently oriented itself. Outside these frameworks any cooperation with anybody and at any level whatsoever is unacceptable to Yugoslavia.

General Ljubicic's visit to Moscow, therefore, and the talks which he will have with Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov are aimed at contributing to the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and the armed forces of the two countries and, we are convinced, also to mutual trust. This is an essential precondition of any cooperation.

Moscow Reportage on Visit

For Soviet reportage on the official visit to Moscow by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, see the Eastern Europe section of the 19 April and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID ARRIVES 19 APR

LD191108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Belgrade this morning on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. To Belgrade Airport, the Algerian president was accorded a festive welcome with the highest honors. President Bendjedi was welcomed by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other high Yugoslav leaders. Yugoslav-Algerian talks will begin this afternoon. President Kraigher will give a formal dinner in honor of the high guest from Algeria at which toasts will be exchanged.

Talks With Kraigher

LD192234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslovia Sergej Kraigher and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria ChadliBendjedid, who opened official talks in Belgrade this afternoon, assessed jointly that Yugoslav-Algerian relations are developing highly successfully. They noted that the contacts between representatives of the two friendly nonaligned countries at the political level are paving the way for the establishment and development of close cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria in all other domains too. The two presidents stressed at thei talks the importance of the close cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria within the Movement of Nonalignment and at the International level in general.

At today's talks, devoted predominantly to bilateral relations, both sides stressed that they attach special importance to economic cooperation which, in their assessment, is developing successfully. In an extensive exchange of views on economic relations, the two sides pointed out the significant results achieved by the economies of Yugoslavia and Algeria through their cooperation in power generation, the oil industry, industry, capital development projects and other fields. At the same time they expressed readiness to expand cooperation on to new spheres. They emphasized in particular the need that certain results have already been achieved in this domain and expressed mutual interests to further industrial cooperation.

The two sides also discussed promotion of scientific-technical cooperation and transfer of technology between the two countries. They agreed that a separate agreement on this be signed soon. The question of inter-bank and financial cooperation was also discussed during the Kraigher-Bendjedid talks. In this context, the two sides discussed the need of establish ing a more effective system of accounting and payment in economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

The Yugoslav-Algerian top-level exchange of views today also encompassed the economic situation in the world. Both sides assessed that the situation is unfavourable and that it is affecting most adversely the developing countries. In view of this, the two sides pointed to the need for intensified efforts of nonaligned and developing countries towards the soonest possible opening of global negotiations on development within the framework of the United Nations which should clear the way for the establishment of a new economic order.

An exchange of views on international themes was also started during today's three-hour talks between the President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Kraigher and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria Bendjedid. The current overall developments in international relations and situations in certain parts of the world were discussed.

The two sides also started an exchange of views on the role of the Movement of Nonalignment in current international developments and on the activities of the nonaligned countries in dealing with the current acute problems of the world. Sergej Kraigher and Chadli Bendjedid are expected to continue their exchange of views on all these questions tomorrow.

Kraigher Dinner Toast

LD192012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Toast by President Sergej Kraigher at a 19 April Belgrade dinner for Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid]

[Text] It is with great pleasure that I welcome you and wish you -- on behalf of the SFRY Presidency -- a pleasant stay in our country. I am convinced that you will feel the friendly warmth which our nations and nationalities have for the courageous Algerian people. Such sentiments originate from as far back as the time of the heroic struggle of the people of Algeria for their freedom and independence which was admired throughout the entire progressive world. Ten years have elapsed since the Algerian people became the masters of their destiny. This jubliee gives us yet another opportunity to wish you further successes on the path of comprehensive social and economic progress.

During your struggle and in the past 20 years we have shared many identical sentiments and aspirations as well as many difficulties. In all this we see the deep roots of our friendship as well as obligations which stem from our loyalty to the policy of nonalignment and from the consciousness about its irreplaceable role in this exceptionally difficult situation in international relations. We are convinced that your visit to Yugoslavia will mean much for the further consolidation of our friendship and growing cooperation. We see in it the continuation of the Yugoslav-Algerian summits, which have always been of exceptional significance. We remember President Tito's impressions about the fruitful talks which he had with you on his last visit to Algeria. Our meeting andour talks in Cancun provided a new confirmation of the continuity of the friendly dialogue which we are now resuming.

I am sure that we share the same conviction about the need for a further consolidation of comprehensive cooperation by our two countries. A great role in this is played by the successful cooperation of socio-political organizations. We attach particular importance to all the steps which lead to the promotion of economic cooperation in which we have already achieved enviable results. We highly appreciate your personal efforts so that our economic relations are in line with our political relations. In this way, we are implementing in practice the attitudes of the nonaligned and developing countries about the need to strenthen mutual cooperation by relying on our own forces. This makes it possible for us, as developing countries, to make better use of our potentials, to strengthen our cohesion and economic power and thus also the ability for more efficient activity in the direction of building new democratic economic relations globally.

Comrade President, it is with the greatest concern that we follow the general worsening of the situation in the world, which is the result of the application of the policy of force, pressures and interference, exacerbation in crisis areas, intensified arms race and world economic problems. This is exacerbated even more by the clash of interests and by the rivalry of great powers and blocs globally. The deepening of the crisis in the Middle East, in Southeast and Southwest Asia, in Central America, in southern Africa, in Europe and in other parts of the world, represents a continuous threat to peace. We are convinced that the solution of these crises can be found by peaceful means on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions as well as by the attitudes adopted in connection with these resolutions in the Nonaligned Movement.

We are particularly concerned about the exacerbation of the Middle East crisis. Its comprehensive, lasting and just solution, the core of which is the Palestine question, is not possible without eliminating all the consequences of Israeli aggression and without implementing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the formation of their own independent state with the PLO as its only legitimate representative.

Nonaligned countries also said so clearly at the recent meeting in Kuwait, convinced that it is high time that Israel -- instead of new threats -- accepts these realities in its own interests.

I would like to mention also the Mediterranean, which is closely linked with European security and where military forces of the bloc powers are being increasingly, amassed and which has turned it into a dangerous crisis area. Like you, we too are advocating that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation among the countries along its coast, of the nonaligned and other countries. This is a reliable path toward consolidating peace and security and at the same time toward eliminating pressures, interference by nonbloc factors and restricting space for bloc rivalry in this region.

Yugoslavia follows with particular attention the development of the situation in Africa, which is still exposed to pressures from colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as growing bloc confrontations. We attach great importance to the need for the African countries alone resolving their problems, without external interference. It seems to us that it would be difficult to imagine this without further strengthening the OAU and of its role. We give our wholehearted support to this.

In accordance with the principled standpoint on respect for the basic sovereign rights of all peoples, we endorse the struggle of the people of Namibia and SWAPO for independence. We also offer full support to Polisario and the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination in accordance with the OAU decisions.

Bearing in mind the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the world, we consider that the most active role of the nonaligned countries is essential in order to offer strong resistance to the policy of force and domination and find ways of solving peacefully topical problems of the contemporary world. This is one more reason why we attach great significance to the seventh nonaligned summit, which is due to be held in Baghdad this fall. We are imbued with the consciousness that the eyes of the majority of mankind are directed toward the policy of nonalignment today. Precisely because of this, we must do everything possible in order to ensure that the forthcoming gathering of heads of state or governments of nonaligned countries is successful and in order to open up ways, through our own action, for the renewal of detente as a universal process and for the building of more just political and economic relations in the world.

The success of our summit requires a serious approach to the problem of conflicts between nonaligned countries. We must find a way of solving open problems by exclusively peaceful means just as we as a movement require this of the rest of the world. I wish all the sooner to point to the importance of a peaceful end to the Iraq-Iran war and of finding a just solution for open problems which exist among these two nonaligned countries.

We are especially concerned at the very more intensive arms race which, despite its danger to the very existence of mankind, is increasingly becoming a factor of general stability, of the exertion of pressures and spread of domination over the rest of the world, above all, the nonaligned countries. That is why the struggle against all forms of domination is closely linked with the struggle for disarmament.

This is all the more reason why we attach great importance to the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. We consider it essential that the nonaligned countries, together with other countries, wholeheartedly advocate the realization of a realistic prospect for general and complete disarmament, nuclear and other types, with strict international controls.

Similarly, ahead lies further action in clearing the way for global negotiations at the United Nations which would lead to the development of a new international economic order. Unfortunately, there are still instances of resistance to this arising from the desire to maintain positions which have been gained, but we wish to warn that there is no other way, apart from joint dialogue, of overcoming the deep abyss between the developed and developing countries and thereby ensuring development and general stability in the world.

Comrade President, I have only pointed out the numerous spheres of cooperation and action between our two and other nonaligned countries. We have devoted great attention to all these issues in our talks in which the high degree of similarity of our views and orientation was reaffirmed. I wish to assure you that the SFRY Presidency attaches great importance to your visit which, we are sure, will mean much for the strengthening of our friendship and cooperation, as well as for the successful realization of the aims of the policy of nonalignment.

I raise this glass to the health of our dear guest and friend, the respected President Bendjedid, to our Algerian guests, the flourishing of Algeria and the prosperity of the Algerian people, for Yugoslav-Algerian friendship and even closer cooperation, for the success of the nonalignment policy in the interests of peace, security and independence and for respect and rapprochment between peoples and nations, and so for the general progress of mankind.

Bendjedid Dinner Toast

LD192208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Report on toast by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at a 19 April Belgrade dinner]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and President of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid this evening very positively assessed the development of relations between the two countries and came out for the further promotion of comprehensive Algerian-Yugoslav cooperation. In the toasts at a dinner in honour of President Bendjedid the two presidents especially pressed for the further expansion and strengthening of Algerian-Yugoslav economic cooperation. They also urged the turning of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace.

Replying to Kraigher's toast, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his pleasure because the two countries' efforts aimed at raising economic cooperation at the level of political relations have begun to bear fruit. Bendjedid said he saw in these results encouragement for the strengthening and expanding of cooperation in all spheres of economic relations. President Bendjedid gave assurances that Algeria is resolved to continue finding new possibilities and forms of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia which suit the objectives of its development.

President Bendjedid assessed that the Movement of Nonalignment is capable of responding to the challenge facing it because its members are fully aware that there is no way out outside the fundamental principles which ought to shape the conduct of each member. He said that Algeria believes that the Movement of Nonalignment is capable of successfully continuing its historic mission because it has succeeded in imposing itself as an essential independent factor on the international scene. The Algerian president stressed that the need for adjusting relations between nonaligned countries to the principles of nonalignment is a vital one. The existence of conflicts and disputes between nonaligned countries can only expedite their division which in the end can only result in a permanent weakness of their movement.

President Bendjedid pointed out that the continuing deterioration of the international situation calls more than ever before for the consolidation of the ranks of the nonaligned countries and the strict observance of the principles of nonalignment the criteria of which, he said, unambiguously define the limits which a nonaligned country must not cross without thereby signing its own expulsion from the family of the nonaligned.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYAN ARMY CHIEF

LD162012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Radovan Vlajkovic today received Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Revolutionary Council member and armed forces commander-in-chief. In a lengthy talk, particular attention was devoted to the further development of comprehensive relations between the two countries which integrally include military-economic cooperation. They also discussed the disturbing situation in the world -- particularly in the Middle East and Mediterranean, and the need for intensified efforts specially by non-aligned countries aimed at improving the situation in the world.

SLOVENE LC CONGRESS RESOLUTION ISSUED 17 APR

LD171520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0851 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Slovene League of Communists has noted that the primary goal and task of the communists of the republic is to struggle within the framework of the Yugoslav communists' total action for the consistent realization of self-managing socioeconomic relations "which are the result and program of the revolutionary struggle of the League of Communists and the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia." This orientation is declared in the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Slovene League of Communists, which was adopted today as a basic document after very extensive discussions in the congress commissions.

The resolution states that the "future of socialism depends most decisively on who controls surplus value and makes decisions concerning it." This is why it insists that the League of Communists, with other progressive forces, should adhere to the principle that the worker should control the conditions, means and results of his work. Without this, the resolution continues, there would be no new radical breakthroughs in the most important fields of social reproduction and the results of our revolution also would be threatened.

"It is not enough for the revolutionary movement to have clear goals and strategy. It also needs the means to enable the working class and working people to attain these goals," the resolution stresses. After saying that we must not "dogmatically and complacently remain content with what we have achieved," the resolution adds that, despite numerous difficulties and contradictions, "for us there no road other than that of developing socialist self-management." In this context other strategic orientations are also listed, including the decisive role of the working class and working people in the management of society, freedom, equality and brotherhood and unity of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the latter's decision in favor of life together in their federal community of nonaligned and independent Yugoslavia. "This is our revolutionary program which we developed together with Tito and Kardelj, and we shall persist in adhering to it."

The resolution judges that we are very slow in overcoming numerous contradictions, including the one that concerns the relationship between the social nature of production and group-property relations and the usurpation by the state of the results of social reproduction. The Slovene League of Communists is in favor of abolishing the group- and state-property relations "which divide associated labor and even society on the basic of individual and partial interests of individual basic and other organizations of associated labor, branches of the economy, municipalities, regions, provinces and republics."

In explaining the causes of the present economic difficulties, the resolution mentions, among other things, economic subjectivism and voluntarism and the unrealistically planned goals of material and social development which were not in keeping with the material possibilities. There have been increased tendencies toward administrative flow of income between organizations of associated labor, which conceals poor work performance and economic activity, inadequate and erroneous business and development decisions and seeks to excuse virtually any kind of production, regardless of market demand.

Owing to this, in addition to insisting on the further development of self-management, the resolution points out that this development must be based on the achieved income and on respect for economic laws and for distribution according to work. In this we must rely primarily on our own resources, lay stress on research and educational work and struggle against those tendencies and forces whose wish it is to change the fundamental social achievements and constitutional principles. Likewise, we must reject any thesis put forward by those who say that our system of socioeconomic relations was conceived to apply to normal economic conditions only.

According to them this means that in exacerbated conditions and period of disproportion it needs to be corrected and supplemented in a way which allows interference with the basic rights and responsibilities of the workers and with the unity of self-managing relations.

"We must come to grips with faintheartedness, opportunism and the views and tendencies which are unable to see further than the short-term and partial interests...Through democratic discussion, by means of differentiation in our own ranks, we shall build unity and ensure the effectiveness of our ideological and political action," the resolution says. It further calls for the closest links between the League of Communists and workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth and other working people.

In its projection of the tasks of the League of Communists in the course of further socio-economic development, the resolution says that a radical self-managing transformation of socioeconomic conditions in controlling the means of current and expanded reproduction are of decisive importance for the development and consolidation of self-management and for greater efficiency and better quality of economic activity, the intended aim being that these means should be controlled by workers in associated labor. In this connection particular stress is placed on the need for a "change of direction in the policy of investment" so that investment consumption is adapted to the planned goals of social development and the achieved income and investment efficiency is increased.

The resolution stresses the need for the pooling of labor and resources and says that the League of Communists will conflict with any attempt at group- or state-property isolationism behind municipal, regional or republican borders. The possibility will be created for workers to exercise direct and continuous control over the use and management of all the social resources in all environments. Accountability will be demanded for any failure to meet planned obligations and to carry out tasks.

The resolution states that the more rapid realization of the self-managing system in the field of the acquisition and distribution of income for the purposes of personal income will make a considerable contribution to greater efficiency in economic activity and management of social resources. "In the present social circumstances," the resolution says, "this represents the basis for the entire social transformation of the work done by workers and for the shaping and consolidation of their socioeconomic interests and the quality of labor, business and management activities." This is in essence the basis for the strengthening of the role performed by workers as social exponents of personnally and jointly pooled labor and all relations in social reproduction and society. The resolution places stress on the need to respect the creative approach to work, physical effort and difficult work conditions when the criteria on the basis of which work is judged are determined. Only this will we ensure the more efficient utilization of the existing means of production and achieve a greater interest in the workers for doing the work and carrying out tasks in direct production. This will also represent the realization of the possibility for the young to be keener on acquiring the skill for the production work in the spheres in which there is a shortage of workers and to work harder.

The radical changes in the state of affairs in agriculture exert a decisive influence on implementing the policy of stabilization and on the consolidation of the status of the workers in social reproduction. Proceeding from this assessment, the resolution says that the basic orientation in these changes must be in the direction of consolidating self-managing relations in the field of social ownership and attaining greater productivity and efficiency in economic activity. The attainment of this goal calls for the utilization of those means and methods which will strangthen the socioeconomic position of workers in associated labor and prevent pressures from the property or management monopolies of all kinds.

Economic policy must, by means of its instruments, encourage workers in associated labor to take increasing note of the objective economic laws and conditions in the domestic and foreign markets when they are making decisions on the use of resources. This also applies to increased productivity to enable us to participate more easily in the international division of labor.

In economic policy, the resolution says, the mechanisms and measures which are in keeping with the systemic solutions must be consistently applied. The implementation of the rights and compliance with obligations must be supervised and attention must be drawn to the responsibility accepted during discussions and in agreements on the foundation of the plans.

The resolution places stress on self-managing pooling of labor and resources, noting that this ensures more links between work, production, business and interests. "Thus it is of decisive importance to speed up in a comprehensive manner the integration of the basic organizations of associated labor on the basis of income and overcome fragmentation and the numerous integrations whose nature is merely physical."

The resolution of the Slovene League of Communists calls for greater specialization and for more highly developed mutual distribution of labor between associated basic organizations, as well as for more efficiently organized joint activities. At the same time, it is necessary to oppose any disintegrational tendencies in a number of individual work and composite organizations of associated labor and in those broader forms of association where the forms of association have not been sufficiently clearly defined. There should be a speedier elimination of the middleman-property concept of organization, because it maintains many accumulated characteristics of the hired-labor position of the workers. Consequently, the resolution stresses, it is necessary to step up ideopolitical struggle against the practice and concept according to which work organizations and basic organizations of associated labor should constitute themselves on the basis of group-property techno-bureaucratic concepts, on the basic of monopolist relations in which individual or small groups are the main exponents of management and production functions.

Particular attention is paid to the inclusion in the international distribution of labor, especially on the basis of advanced and long-term decisions on production-technical and business cooperation. This, the document says, represents an objective need and long-term interest of associated labor and the prerequisite for sound and stable socioeconomic development. The inclusion in this division of labor, and especially an increase in exports, can only be achieved by means of a speedier and more consistent implementation of the systemic laws in economic relations with foreign countries.

The introductory part the resolution speaks about the indispensable need for workers to control the achieved income and foreign exchange in keeping with their contribution to their acquisition within the framework of mutual production and business interdependence and interdependence of interests. We must also achieve, the resolution says, the self-managing pooling of foreign exchange resources for the realization of jointly agreed development priorities in the most important spheres of production and of keeping the population supplied, both in Slovenia and in Yugoslavia.

"The organizations, organs and members of the League of Communists must mobilize the workers and their self-managing organs. They must resolutely support them in the struggle against any attempts to preserve property-monopolistic decision-making in the field of economic relations with foreign countries and to change the socioeconomic laws in this field."

The text goes on to say that the League of Communists will struggle against the proponents of such tendencies and attempts inside and outside the League of Communists, "and that it will at the same time establish and appraise their responsibility."

A separate item in the resolution is devoted to ways of increasing market production in agriculture, reduction of costs, utilization of internal reserves in this field and of natural resources. The resolution then speaks about the qualitative steps forward in employment. It insists that the workers should become the exponents of the rights and obligations in planning and implementing measures on employment. This part of the resolution criticizes idleness and lack of discipline at work and bad and inefficient economic activity as, in effect, a misuse of social production resources. It says that communists must resolutely oppose any such phenomena everywhere.

The resolution also covers questions of resolving social problems, providing for those who are not in a position to earn income by working, resolving housing questions, participation with one's own resources in apartment construction and improving the health service, which should be an integral part of the development programs of every basic organization of associated labor.

In other paragraphs of this voluminous document, which has over 100 pages, emphasis is placed on the need for science to make an increasing contribution to the realization of the long-term historical interests of the working class and to satisfying the concrete social needs and to make possible, on the basis of humanist principles, the further affirmation of the Slovene nation in the world. We shall make a greater effort, this part says, to ensure that the research capacities in Slovenia and Yugoslavia are more comprehensively linked and that work is shared among them and that they are included on an equal footing in international scientific and technical cooperation. "Cooperation between the research organizations in Slovenia and Yugoslavia is the best path to follow in order to achieve the desired scientific result."

The Slovene League of Communists will constantly be ideopolitically active in associated labor and inside sociopolitical communities, intensify and broaden social actions aimed at transforming education, give greater encouragement to the creative and more responsible role of the young and of the teaching cadre and to the efforts to increase the quality of the delegate and self-managing socioeconomic relations, the resolution stresses. In keeping with the possibilities provided by the income of associated labor, communists are obligated to promote more consistently the free exchange of labor in direct relations and in the communities for education, so as to make it possible in this way to overcome the state-administrative settling of relations in the field of education and schooling.

The resolution further stresses that the Marxist orientation of the education process remains the guiding orientation in the bringing up of pupils and in the methods of the educational program. Stress is placed on the fundamental concept of day-long tuition at school. Communists will continue to build and strengthen this through the further socialization of the activities of every elementary school, and by achieving a great degree of openness of schools and by developing their links with the environments in which they work.

In the further efforts to transform higher education, communists in associated labor, and especially at universities, will strengthen the planned development of higher education within the framework of the unified system of vocation-oriented education. This system will be based on a harmonized long-term development of individual means of associated labor. It will promote scientific research work as the fundamental supposition and integral part of the modern and unified scientific educational system. In this part of the resolution emphasis is placed on the need to involve the children of our workers who are doing temporary work abroad in all the forms of vocation-oriented education and the educational grant system, as well as the need to expand supplementary education and various forms of pedagogical training in the mother tongue of the children who live abroad with their parents.

In the field of culture and art we shall continue to struggle to enable working people, politically organized in the system of socialist self-management, to make their own decision on all the questions of their cultural development without any mediation by alienated centers of social power both outside and inside culture. We will also work to have working people make decisions on how to meet and develop their cultural needs, on the programming and realization of cultural and artistic creativity and on the material and other questions which are of vital importance for the development of culture, the resolution says. It stresses that self-management in culture should not be interpreted as self-management by culture but as self-management by man in cultural life, as the affirmation of the direct relationship between people who make use of the cultural wealth and are building the material basis for cultural creativity and for cultural creators.

"The delegate relations on which rests the free exchange of labor provide services in the field of culture. The users of these services can and must become the main obstacle to the bureaucratic-etatist and group-property control of the cultural policy...Communists are striving for the full expression and affirmation of all the creative capacities of every individual and of broader and narrower groups, but not in the form of mutual exclusion or in the form of monopolies, but through mutual creative cooperation and ideologically and theoretically based polemics and criticism."

The resolution emphasizes the orientation toward the polycentric development of culture and on the struggle against provincialism, national isolationism and complacence in culture. It also emphasizes the attitude that the Slovenes outside the borders of our country should be regarded as a specific cultural area with which two-way cultural contacts and exchanges of cultural wealth should be maintained and creatively developed. We shall develop the material and cadre possibilities for lively and dedicated cooperation with the cultures of the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities and with the present-day world cultures and, within that framework, especially with the cultures of the Third World, stresses the resolution, which also contained the following stances:

"Communists will struggle for the development on an equal footing of the Hungarian and Italian nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and for the mutual enrichment and simultaneous development of the cultures of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Communists will resolutely oppose attempts to organize concealed cultural assimilation or to create a false cultural autonomy for the members of a nation or nationality living in Slovenia or Yugoslavia. Through the concrete political action of all the subjective forces and especially the trade unions, we shall struggle to enable worker self-managers, regardless of their nationality, to achieve and develop their cultural needs in the spirit of national equality, class solidarity and brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities."

"Marxist criticism," the resolution goes on, "must know how to expose the class contents of various non-self-managing and nonsocialist ideological trends in our country and their class nature and meaning. It must come to grips with any attempts at the moral and political devaluation of our revolutionary past, of the revolutionary role of the working class in the past and today or, in other words, of self-management and Marxism as its theoretical basis. Opportunism, ideological disunity, and lack of unity of action were in the past the main reason why communists did not convincingly enough and with arguments oppose non-self-management and nonsocialist influences in culture. Consequently, the struggle against opportunism and disunity in their own ranks is becoming one of the main tasks of communists in the period in which the League of Communists can and must ensure its leading ideological and political role by force of Marxist analysis and criticism, by force of arguments and not with the arguments of force. Ideological artistic education, which alone can make a major contribution to the growth of social cultural awareness, especially among the younger generations, is closely associated with the younger generations and with the Marxist theory of art and Marxist criticism. This awareness must not be limited only to the school system, but must in the appropriate manner extend to all the cultural activities and all communication media, ranging from radio and television and the theater to daily and entertainment press.

In the part of the resolution on the tasks of the Slovene League of Communists in the further development of the political system of socialist self-management, emphasis is placed above all on the need for the further strengthening and consolidation of the self-managing socioeconomic position of the workers, in other words, their leading role in the system of socialist self-management. This is inseparably connected with the realization of the delegate system. The delegate system enables the workers to master the entirety of the economic and political functions of society on the basis of their work with socially-owned resources. The delegate system is the way in which, in our system, we bridge the separation between labor and politics that has taken place through the social division of labor.

The resolution says: "On the basis of the interests, needs and responsibilities of the workers it is necessary, by means of self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations and through the delegate system, to speed up the processes of self-managing channeling of the means of expanded reproduction in the direction of the key areas of social and economic development which have been established on the basis of self-managing planning and speed up their pooling on the basis of the principles of the free exchange of labor for the purpose of meeting the joint and general needs of the workers, working people and citizens."

Particular attention is paid in the resolution to the development of those functions of the municipality which encourage and strengthen its socioeconomic foundations and the municipality's openness. This is imposed by the nature of self-managing socialist relations and by our multinational federal order. This is based on the unity of interests of the working class and on the solidarity between the workers and the decisions on which is gained by the workers and the decisions on which are made by the workers who thus reaffirm their rule and their management of the means of social reproduction and the social capital with which they pool their labor and which they thus make fertile and control.

The resolution stresses that the local community must establish itself and develop as a basic self-managing unit in which working people and citizens realize their common interests connected with the creation of the conditions necessary for life, work and development. In this way it also establishes itself as an integral part of associated labor and of socio-economic relations of socialist self-management.

Among the most important attitudes and tasks of the League of Communists the resolution lists those which are related to self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations on the common interests and needs. These must become the prevalent practice in the settling of relations between self-managing subjects.

Self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations, the resolution says, must be achieved and strengthened through joint decisions, especially in the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities. The right and responsibility of the decisionmakers is that they should reach accord on the joint and general interests, taking into account the equal rights and responsibilities of all the participants to which the decisions will apply. Thus, self-managing agreement-seeking becomes the means of harmonizing and linking the interests in society. It makes possible the situation in which there will be fewer and fewer questions which we shall resolve by means of legislation. In other words, resolving questions through the law will be limited only to the fundamental questions of socioeconomic relations. Decisionmaking by agreement must make possible a situation in which the adoption of the laws and other regulations will become an increasingly self-managing way of regulating basic relations.

Self-managing agreements on the pooling of labor and resources, on joint economic activity on the principles of joint income and receipts as well as other agreements settling relations in social reproduction must be affirmed as the instruments with which workers in basic organizations of associated labor conquer haphazard activity of the market and settle mutual relations, rights, obligations and responsibilities.

Participants in self-managing negotiations and social agreement-reaching, the resolution continues, must settle their mutual relations on the basis of market and other economic laws and of economic criteria of economic activities. They must include provisions which will make it possible for the consequences to be borne by the participant who does not fulfill the obligations taken on with the agreements.

This part of the resolution also deals with the fulfillment of the obligations of the republic for the realization of the constitutional concept of the federation. In this connection it was stressed that the perspective of the free and comprehensive development of the Slovene people is most closely linked with the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation. The development of the federation is the most elementary joint need, interest and responsibility of every people and every republic. This ensures, on the basis of the power of the working class which rests on self-managing associated labor, its existence, sovereignty, security, economic and social development in socialist self-management.

In the common interest of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and as a condition of their equitable affirmation and development, the resolution says, we will intensify our responsibility in carrying the functions of the federation. On these functions the federal self-managing community will always confirm itself anew as the lasting historical necessity, interest and responsibility of every constitutive part and of the entirety in in its class and national horizons and self-managing foundations. This will represent the incentive for the new quality of the integration of the self-managing pooling of labor on the united Yugoslav territory. We will realize the domination of self-managing associated labor in Yugoslav society and state as the basic exponent and guarantor of the decisive role of the working class, freedom of man, workers and every nation and nationality.

We will develop our activity in connection with the implementation of the republic's responsibility for discharging all the functions of the federation on the basis of the leading role of the working class and of the decisive position of the working man in the system of social reproduction. We will also do this on the basis of the equality of the nations and nationalities, their solidarity and reciprocity. In line with the principles of agreement-reaching and negotiations, these nations and nationalities realize the responsibilit of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and for the development of the SFRY as a whole. This calls for the achievement of comprehensive decisionmaking on the entire social reproduction and on all social issues on the social reproduction as a whole and on all social issues on the uniform Yugoslav market. It calls in particular for the self-managing pooling of labor and resources on the basis of socially-owned income-based relations.

The resolution goes on to state that the federation is a free, voluntary and equitable social and self-managing community of all our nations and nationalities, of the working class, of the working people and citizens. It is thus necessary that all the functions of the federation be implemented as joint functions of all its component parts. The implementation of the functions of the federation must serve to ensure joint, socialist, self-managing, national and class interests, the sovereignty of the people and of the republics. It must also ensure their permanent responsibility for carrying out the functions of the federation as their joint functions. Communists will fight against concepts which equate the federation with federal organs and organizations. This weakens their authority and responsible position in implementing joint tasks entrusted to them by the Constitution, the laws and sociopolitical documents.

In coordinating the interests of the republics and provinces in organs of the federation, we will work toward decisions being accepted on the principles of negotiations and agreement-reaching, the resolution says.

In the political system of the federation we must aim at ensuring the equality of the nations and nationalities. We must prevent adoption of decisions which would not express the joint interests and which would be the result of someone outvoting someone else.

There should be consistent implementation of the principle about nobody in the federation being able to implement his interests at the expense of the equal rights of other republics and autonomous provinces -- that is the sovereign right of other nations and nationalities which is inseparately linked with the right of the working class in every republic and autonomous province to decide on its surplus value and on the joint development of the Yugoslav economy and of society. The decisive criterion in negotiations and agreement-reaching process is the long-term interest of the working class for the emancipation of man and of its labor and the ensuring of the national equality on this basis.

"We will implement the constitutional principles on the agreement-reaching by the republics and provinces in the federation on the basis of full consideration of the economic laws, in particular of the laws of the market and of rational management of social property in conditions of a uniform Yugoslav market on the basis of the strategy of the social and economic development of the whole of Yugoslavia, a strategy formed on the basis of the plan and self-management. The social plan of the federation must affirm itself also as the fundamental instrument of agreement-reaching between republics and autonomous provinces and their associated labor, for the coordination of material relations in the entire Yugoslav economy and social reproduction. This plan must also determine the joint tasks and the joint economic policy. The plan of the federation must contribute to ensuring the development of self-managing socialist socioeconomic relations and intranational relations, on the basis of freedom and independent development and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia."

The implementation of class and national interests in the federation must be based on the greater role of associated labor in the republic. In this way self-managing labor through the delegate system and relations becomes the key exponent of all decisions adopted by organs of the federation.

The resolution goes on to say that the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of the material interests of workers in associated labor for joint investments and development will consolidate the material base of their mutual cooperation. It will also promote the linking-up process of the republics and autonomous provinces and the speedier development of the less developed republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The resolution goes on to stress the need to implement consistently the constitutional obligation of members of the Federal Executive Council and officials in federal organs of administration and in federal organizations being responsible for the implementation of the policy for the realization of laws exclusively (?in) the organs of the federation. In discharging their functions, they must not accept guidelines and tasks of organs and officials in other sociopolitical communities. "With full responsibility for the efficient discharging of the functions of the federation, we will (?select) for our republic people who have contributed to the development of self-management, consolidation of brotherhood and unity, implementation of the equality of nations and nationalities, strengthening of the SFRY, and who have proved with their work that they have all the necessary professional and sociopolitical knowledge and experience, readiness and ability successfully to carry out the tasks in the interest of the Yugoslav federation as a whole."

As regards the tasks of communists in developing the information system, the resolution first points out the need for comprehensive socialization of all its component parts in order that it could operate harmoniously and efficiently and in order that any monopoly or manipulation be prevented.

Communists in social management organs and in basic League of Communists organizations in the press, radio and television and within the framework of the Socialist Alliance will continuously work for the democratic openness of information and for creative resolving of social problems. The implementation of such a social role of public information media also demands more efficient systemic approaches in determining their socioeconomic position.

A separate chapter is devoted to the tasks of communists in the further development and consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this connection the resolution says that the responsibility of League of Communists members to contribute,

with their work or activities among the people, to timely and efficient implementation of defense and self-protection activities. They should especially mobilize and guide work in SAWP, the trade unions, the Socialist Youth Federation, the Veterans' Federation and social organizations and societies.

Among young people political work should be encouraged which will strengthen the national and class consciousness and which will consolidate the foundations of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. "We will strengthen self-confidence, faith in our own forces and we will develop self-initiative. This is the condition for successful defense preparations and for possible resistance. In this we will rely on the rich experience of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. We will be conscious of the fact that brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the patriotic political consciousness should be continuously strengthened, protected and developed." Territorial defense must be based on the implementation of the concept of associated labor and on the principles of social self-protection. In this, League of Communists members have a special responsibility.

We will implement the League of Communists policy among the working and popular masses on the basis of trust in their creative work, the special chapter of the resolution dealing with the tasks of ideopolitical training and activity of the League of Communists says. "In the institutions of the political system League of Communists member decide independently on individual questions, tasks and proposals. Together with the working people, they seek joint solutions. In this context, they must behave consistently and in line with the League of Communists orientation and policy."

The League of Communists must clash with the still frequent phenomena of superficiality, lack of a principled attitude, and opportunism in its own ranks. These phenomena diminish its prestige and ability to act. The frequent uncritical attitude toward individual ideopolitical and development issues must be overcome. Members, organizations and leaderships must overcome more responsibly, democratically and with substantiation, concepts, interests and types of behavior which are contrary to the implementation of the class essence of the League of Communists policy. On this basis it is necessary to achieve ideopolitical and action unity. "In our ranks, the authority of work, knowledge and responsibility must be affirmed. Our sociopolitical activity must be based on statutory rights and duties of League of Communists members and organizations." On this basis, the resolution says, we will test and assess the work of members and organs, affirm personal and collective responsibility, conscious discipline as well as adopt relevant measures and carry out cadre changes.

The resolution says that religious believers in socialist society have no special interests or special rights which would not at the same time also be the rights and interests, the needs and goals of the working class and of all working people. This is in line with the principle that the religious or nonreligious view of the world is a man's private affair and a question of his personal freedom. The respect by communists towards man's religious conviction is also expressed as a disagreement with the view that pits religion against socialism or socialism against religion. Both lead to political differentiation of the working people, between believers and nonbelievers. This at the expense of their joint socialist interests, the resolution says.

A special chapter of the resolution deals with the tasks in the socialization of foreign policy, self-managing decisionmaking process, and self-managing organizing and participation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the League of Communists of Slovenia in international relations. By implementing consistently the original principles of nonalignment we will preserve the continuity of the LCY policy in the SFRY in international relations and cooperation, the resolution says. Our nonaligned policy is a manifestation of the relations in the self-managing system. Thus the efficiency of the foreign policy orientation of Yugoslavia will continue to be linked directly with the successes and efforts by communists in consolidating socialist self-management in all the spheres of social life. We will resist even more resolutely the division of the world into blocs and all forms of imperialist and hegemonist subordination. We will fight for the preservation of world peace, for continuous social progress and for the further development of socialism as the world process, for the consolidation of security, inviolability of borders, protection of sovereignty and equal relations between countries.

The resolution stresses that socialism, as a world process, is developing inexorably despite exacerbated international relations. National liberation revolutionary movements and forces of resistance against all forms of oppression and exploitation, against colonialism, imperialism and hegemony are strengthening. A growing number of countries, in particular those which are only starting on the road of self-managing development, are orientating themselves toward socialism and are seeking new forms of socioeconomic order which correspond to their specific conditions. In industrially developed countries, the contradictions of capitalist relations are exacerbated. The crisis of the political systems in which the process of social decisionmaking is increasingly alienated from the popular masses is deepening.

The idea about self-management and about the participation of workers in management in a broader sphere and in a variety of forms is gaining momentum; different possibilities for the socialist transformation of the world are also becoming a reality. The crises of the etatist models in some socialist countries express more and more clearly the demands of the working class to participate directly in the social decisionmaking.

As regards the struggle against the arms race in the world, the resolution mentions the mass movements in many countries which spread the consciousness about the senselessness of this race. They also express the lack of confidence of a large part of the public, of the young generation and of the progressive forces in those countries in the ability of the system of bourgeois democracy to prevent negative trends which threaten world peace and security. The Slovene League of Communists will participate in all the efforts of the SFRY foreign policy aimed at consolidating the socioeconomic foundations of equality and thus also of lasting world peace.

In the struggle for the new international economic order the Slovene League of Communists will work toward coordinating economic cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and other countries, primarily with nonaligned and other developing countries. It will work to affirm the new order, promoting collective and individual reliance on one's own forces.

In economic cooperation with developed industrial countries the Slovene League of Communists will work for the elimination of inequality manifested in the technological and financial dependence and in the dependence on imports. We will work resolutely for the formation of such international relations which will restrict multinational companies and prevent them from imposing their development models, from usurping the surplus value of other people's labor and from safeguarding unequal relations in the world by making use of their monopoly in the sphere of science and information.

Within the framework of the policy of peace and cooperation, for which nonaligned socialist Yugoslavia works and which it implements, in the future too particular attention will be paid to the development of goodneighborliness. We proceed from the fact that every nieghbor of Yugoslavia is the immediate neighbor of a Yugoslav republic or province, or a nation and nationality.

As regards the equitable cooperation with the progressive forces in the world, the Slovene League of Communists will continuously monitor the relations and trends in the communist and workers' movement. We will work for strengthening relations with parties and progressive movements on the basis of sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect. We have always advocated open and public debate also on issues on which the attitudes and assessments of individual parties vary, the resolution stresses. The principles determined in particular by the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe, along with patience and mutual respect, should prevail. Any attempt at excommunication, labelling or isolating should be resisted and replaced by democratic dialogue. The times have passed when there could be a leading center and arbiter in relations among communist and workers' parties. Communists will encourage further cooperation by all our sociopolitical organizations with other progressive and democratic parties in the world. Within this framework they will substantially enrich also the cooperation with communist parties in neighboring countries and provinces in particular with the Italian party in Friuli-Venezia Guilia, with the Austrian Communist Party in Carinthia and Styria and with the MSZMP in Vas County. They will also continue to cooperate with the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia.

Proceeding from the traditions of the national liberation struggle, the League of Communists of Slovenia will also in the future support the national liberation movements. Support for these movements and solidarity with them as victims of imperialist aggression, as well as support for the struggle for social and national liberation, which we understand as an integral part of the struggle for new international political and economic relations, will represent an integral part of our daily political work.

The Slovene national communities abroad represent a permanent factor of goodneighborly cooperation. In its contacts with the neighboring countries the League of Communists of Slovenia will strive for better position and implementation of rights of the Slovene national communities as determined by interstate agreements, the Helsinki Charter, the Conference of European Security and Cooperation, and other international agreements on human and minority rights adopted by the United Nations.

Our workers who are temporarily employed abroad constitute a factor of links between the SFRY and the Socialst Republic of Slovenia and the countries and societies in which they live and work, and so our economic, scientific and cultural organizations should be caring for these people. The communists in state institutions and economic, scientific and cultural organizations at home should strive that the interests of our people who work abroad are taken into consideration within the framework of regular relations and contacts between the SFRY and the countries of immigration. The Communists will work so that their legal position and security will be strengthened, including security from attacks and disturbances by anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigres.

The League of Communists of Slovenia will continue to strive for the socialization of foreign policy and the entire international cooperation within the framework of united foreign policy of the SFRY. The communists will strive in the sociopolitical organizations for a regular inclusion of the questions of international cooperation in the discussions taking place in all self-managing forms of association of the working people and citizens and in the delegate assemblies. They will see that the socialization of foreign policy is limited not only to efforts to inform the workers and to obtain their support for this policy, but that the largest possible number of workers are directly included in the formation and implementation of foreign policy.

The resolution of the ninth congress also deals with the affirmation of the equal position of the Italian and Hungarian national communities. The struggle for the equal position of nationalities and for the implementation of special rights of its members represents an inseparable part of our struggle for democratic relations in our country and the world. The League of Communists, therefore, will also strive in the future for consistent implementation of the equal position of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities in Slovenia. It will insist that the working people and citizens in Slovenia consistently implement the constitutional provisions which protect the national character and ensure the position and implementation of equality. It will stimulate the comprehensive advancement of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities and thus oppose the phenomena of nationalism and national alienation. An equal position affirms nationalities as a link between friendly neighboring peoples and countries, as a factor which enriches our society by its language, national culture and creative activity.

BELGRADE CITY COMMUNISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

Overview of Session 14 Apr

LD150042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main theme of the electoral conference of the Belgrade League of Communists organizations were the tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for the further development of self-management and for economic stabilization. Participants in the debate paid particular attention to the efforts to increase exports and improve the balance of payment positions as the key issues for economic stabilization.

The following took part in today's electoral conference of Belgrade communists: Dragoslav Markovic, Milos Minic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Ckrebic, Milojko Drulovic, and other prominent officials. After adopting the documents of the electoral conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade, the delegates elected 75 members of the new City Committee.

Immediately after this the members of the City Committee held a separate meeting at which they elected a president of the committee and 17 members of the Presidium. Ivan Stambolic was elected president of the city committee and Milovan Popovic was elected secretary. Seven executive secretaries of the Presidium of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee were also elected.

Vlaskalic Speech

LD1452034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the debate at today's electoral conference of Belgrade communists, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic stressed that we have special reasons for making a detailed analysis of the social situation in our country because in past years we have been faced with major ordeals and tests, both the League of Communists as well as the social system as a whole. The loss of the League of Communists and our country of Comrades Tito and Kardelj -- two key figures of our revolution -- has unfolded plans for the so-called post-Tito period. Those abroad who are not our friends and those in the country who are not our friends -- those who want a different social system and foreign policy -- have precipitated clashes and changes in the country and set the dates by which they will take place. Many of them have secretly and even publicly worked to make this so.

The counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo are, of course, an entirely different element of the drama of the past period, Vlaskalic stressed. With its ultimate aims of threatening Yugoslavia's integrity, the Albanian counterrevolutionary irredenta has tried, and is still trying, to weaken the strength and the unity of the LCY and the entire country.

We have faced the gravest political ordeals of our post-war history, but we have remained a united and politically stable country. Why and how? Because our country's working people and citizens, all our nations and nationalities, want in Yugoslavia a self-managing, independent, free and nonaligned community of equal nations and nationalities, because they want to build their future in peace and according to their choice.

The responsibility of the League of Communists as the cohesive and motivating force in the struggle for our society's self-managing progress is great, Vlaskalic said. Nowadays, in conditions which are continually changing, the League of Communists must not lag behind the course of events, must not neglect ideology and give old answers to new questions. We must pay great attention to the way the League of Communists acts, its ideological freshness, and its resolve to fight for its orientations, ideas and ideals.

The present tendencies in the functioning of the economic and political system indicate that etatism is strengthening, that the development of self-management is stagnating, and that there are weaknesses in the delegate system. But such analyses of the situation are static and do not determine the interdependence of these tendencies in the functioning of the system. They also do not point out the more major weaknesses in the activity of the League of Communists -- to put it more precisely, of all organizations of the League of Communists and of individual communists.

The criticism of the strengthening of etatism, if separate from the situation in the self-managing structure of society anddelegate institutions, touches only part of the problem while the other part remains in the shadows. A criticism of etatism without a simultaneous critical analysis of the situation in self-managing relations and of the degree of its development, of course, with a firm course towards their development and strengthening, is a path leading to two dangers.

One danger is that which would pit etatism against the bourgeois variants of the planned-market economy. This would lead to the rule of the state and of the market over self-management. Self-management would be reduced to specific forms of group-property participation of workers in society.

The other danger, for the time being more realistic, would be the one which, in the clash of the League of Communists and etatism, would lead to the division of authority between them. The League of Communists, with its verbal advocacy of self-management, would try to preserve its progressive ideological position; but in the meantime, etatism would continue its existence and preserve its [word indistinct].

Etatism in our society today is also partly the result of weaknesses and tardiness in the development of self-management. It is not only a result of the social forces which advocate it. For this part of the problems, for the weaknesses and tardiness in the development of self-management, it is above all the League of Communists which should be blamed.

In Vlaskalic's conviction, the focal, strategic and topical issue of the development of our society lies in the League of Communists' attitude to self-management. More precisely, it involves the league of communists' attitude now to the need for the further development of self-management. In explaining more extensively this assessment, Vlaskalic advocated that two themes should be concretized to the maximum today. One of them is the concrete program of development of self-management over the next 10 years. This program would encompass issues of the material position of associated labor, fresh organizational issues, and issues of internal motivation and incentives in associated labor.

The second theme which should be discussed, according to Vlaskalic, is that the further development of self-managing relations, in the sense of being the overriding type of relations in society, is linked directly with the higher degree of economic, social and political stability of Yugoslav society.

The economic situation in the country and the degree and nature of economic instability show this already today clearly. In other forms of social life -- such as the state and nature of political relations, including the intranational relations -- it is becoming increasingly clear that the stability of all relations in society and the entire social progress must be based and developed on self-managing foundations.

This means that it is necessary to overcome a certain hypocrisy that is seen in the view that socialist self-management is only some kind of doctrine and general ideological orientation while in practice we must work and act in line with the firm laws of pragmatism, inertia and old experiences and models. The moment we become involved in such types of hypocrisy, conflicts in society arise because we are unable to efficiently resolve the problems which come up.

Our efforts and attempts in recent years to achieve a higher degree of economic stability in the country and a more harmonized economic development have not yielded satisfactory results. According to Vlaskalic, one of the basic reasons for this is the fact that we have mainly sought to prop up economic stabilization with measures of state economic policy. Regardless of how necessary the state economic policy is, it is insufficient, in particular when it uses measures to which our economy does not and cannot react.

SERBIAN JOURNALISTS VIEW CRITICISM OF THEIR WORK

AU161820 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Summary] "Everyone, and especially communists, must struggle for freedom in using social information." This was stated today during the discussion at the general assembly meeting of the Federation of Journalists of Serbia in Arandjelovac on the role of journalists in developing self-management. Bozidar Veljkovic reports:

In the discussion, the assembly delegates devoted the greatest attention to the conditions under which the journalists work today, the appraisals of their work and activity in developing self-management, and the efforts to implement the LCY platform on Kosovo. Noting that these topics have been extensively discussed by other sociopolitical organizations also, including the SAWPY organs and organizations, the assembly noted that in the last 2 years, the press has published more articles and discussions about the press than in the preceding 15 years.

"Today, instead of the sociopolitical situation in Kosovo being considered an excess, it is what is written about that situation that turns into an excess, the journalists point out. They emphasize that, in the socialist society, it is the obligation of the socialist journalists to perform their tasks of informing the socialist society. The society must insure freedom in using social information. Any restriction of that freedom does not and cannot serve the self-managing society. Unfortunately, there are restrictions of that freedom, just as the journalists are also obstructed in the performance of their work. It is not important to discuss whether, in Kosovo, the journalists have been arrested or taken to militia stations. What is important is to provide true information on the Kosovo problems" which are the problems of our entire community, Bogdan Rankovic, president of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference's commission for information, stressed during the discussion. Noting the difficult conditions under which the journalists work today, Rankovic said that it would be strange if no mistakes were made under such conditions. However, the journalists are mainly performing their tasks well, he said. In this connection it was noted at the meeting that about 80 percent of members of the Federation of Journalists of Serbia are members of the League of Communists.

"The method of organization and conduct, and the contents of the discussion at the recent session of the Federal SAWPY Conference's section for information, were criticized during the discussion. The journalists do not avoid the dialogue about their work but disagree with the method of making these appraisals only in forums or in generalized form without the participation or views of those for whom the information is intended -- that is, the working people and citizens."

FEC BILL PROPOSES RELIEVING KOSOVO'S DEBTS

LD190922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The social plan of Yugoslavia for the period until 1985 envisages among other things that special measures be taken which will contribute to the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in this period. In keeping with this commitment, the Federal Executive Council recently adopted two bills which will shortly be discussed by the SFRY Assembly. First of all, it is proposed that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo be permanently released from obligations to return the credit received from the fund of the federation the payment of which was due on 1 January, 1980, and 1981. This is to be done by changing the law on the obligations of the republics and provinces to return the annuity on credits granted to Kosovo from the resources of the fund of the federation for the financing of the faster development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and of Kosovo. The province received these credits until 1980.

The Federal Executive Council decided to change the law due to the economic difficulties in which Kosovo finds itself and to its inability to secure the necessary means for the repayment of the credit. The final accounts of the economic operations of the province show that the province is in a difficult material situation. The accumulative ability of the economy has been considerably weakened, the allocation to the business fund from net income amounted last year to 17 percent, while only 68.7 percent (the country's average is 153 percent) was allocated for the improvement of the material basis. Losses too have considerably increased. The repayment of interest due this year is 34 percent higher than in 1980. The obligation to return these credits was practically undertaken by the republics and provinces with the agreement on special measures to implement the policy of the fastest possible development of Kosovo in the period 1981-85.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a draft law postponing the return of annuities on credits granted to organizations of associated labor in Kosovo from the resources of the fund of the federation. The draft law envisages that the organizations of associated labor have the return of annuities postponed until the end of 1985, while these credits be returned in the period 1986-1990.

KOSOVO TU'S ON 'EXCEPTIONALLY BAD' PRODUCTION

LD191538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the past 3 months, the Kosovo economy has registered exceptionally bad production figures. The total industrial production was 0.6 percent smaller than envisaged by this year's resolution. This was the reason why today the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Kosovo discussed subjective shortcomings in a highly critical manner.

It was stated that there is no justification for such a small volume of production, especially as objective difficulties were taken into consideration in advance during the planning stage when plans were adopted for this year. This is why, Redzep Hamiti, member of the Presidium, assessed in his introductory report, there is the inevitable conclusion that the small growth in the physical volume of production is, above all, the result of subjective shortcomings and an irresponsible attitude by self-managing and managerial organs and of part of the workers and especially of the trade unions which were obliged to act in order to eliminate unfavorable trends. According to Redzep Hamiti, the activity of the Kosovo trade unions was not and still is not up to the tasks so the results of the economic operations are very worrying. There is indecision as well as helplessness and insufficient understanding of the complex economic situation and economic and social consequences which may emerge from such negative trends in production.

Most Presidium members assessed that the trade unions have not found the correct methods of motivating the working people for greater production. In the past 3 months, for instance, very few municipal trade union organizations discussed this. It was pointed out that the responsibility for the failure to perform production tasks must be carried to the point when it is necessary to demand the replacement of the management organs, the dissolution of self-management organs and the expulsion from the basic organizations of every individual who, by his bad work, contributed to the failure to achieve production. This warning is based on the fact that there is large-scale absence from work, late reporting for work and poor handling of machines, raw materials and reproduction material. At the same time, there are enormous unexploited reserves, capacities are being used below the minimum, and work organization is very bad. This situation, it was stated, is untenable and requires urgent and energetic measures, as well as a radical change in relations and understanding of labor obligations. It is high time that the conclusions of the trade union forums reach the workers, that the workers be informed in detail and that they be in position to clear up all negative phenomena in their midst in the most concrete manner. In order to achieve this, we have to know how the activity should be undertaken. Unless the political, self-managing and technical forces of a collective offer a solution to overcome the complex situation, somebody else will push through his intentions. In the meantime, the workers, as was the case in the building organizations "Ramiz Sadiku" and "Binacka Morava," seek solutions through work stoppages and other unself-managing methods.

PEC LC CONFERENCE, SUKRIJA SPEECH REPORTED

AU161903 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Kurtesh Devaja report on meeting of Pec Commune LC Conference and on speech by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, on 15 April]

[Summary] At today's electoral meeting, the delegates of the Pec LC Communal Conference examined the organization's work and activity during the past 4 years and set out future tasks. The meeting was also attended by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of Kosovo.

Jusuf Kelmendi, president of the commune's LC conference until now, delivered the report. He began by speaking about Comrade Tito's immortal work and stated that all communists in Kosovo would follow his road, the road of brotherhood and unity, the road of national and sociel equality, the road of the construction of socialist self-management. He went on to outline the successes achieved by the working people of PEC Commune during the past 4 years under the leadership of the communists. During this period the League of Communists encountered many difficulties and obstacles, which it has successfully overcome owing to the full support of the working people, opening up new prospects for the development of our socialist revolution. Speaking about the hostile activity in Kosovo, Jusuf Kelemendi stated:

[Begin recording] "The enemy has been halted and broken, but not fully defeated. The enemy must be eliminated. A prerequisite for the successful outcome of this struggle is to wage a consistent struggle against nationalism and chauvinism. There is no greater and no more honest task for the Albanian communists than the uncompromising struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism." The same is required from Serbian, Montenegrin and other communists in the province. This means that everyone must wage an uncompromising struggle against all nationalisms and chauvinisms. This is the only way to win against the common enemy, who has placed himself in the service of the foreign enemy of the SFRY and against the interests of all separate peoples and nationalities. [end recording]

Jusuf Kelemendi went on to say that analyses have shown that our social and political life is considerably burdened by conformism, liberalism, chauvinism, irredentism and other -isms. This requires a much more intensive organization of our ideological and theoretical effort in all directions. This is the only way to carry out a real ideological and political differentiation in our midst. No one has the right to conceal or justify the negative behavior of individuals or groups. All communists must struggle to clarify for the people various dilemmas pertaining to coexistence and to the cooling of intranational relations. But their first task is to uncover and oppose nationalism, be it Albanian nationalism or any other kind of nationalism. He went on to say that as a result of the evil work of nationalists, there has been emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the commune, and there are manifestations of this at present.

A broad discussion ensued on Jusuf Kelemendi's report. Addressing the meeting, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, said: "Our first priority is the struggle for economic stabilization, not with words but deeds. The struggle for economic stabilization is one of the most important questions for all Yugoslavia, and a decisive one. Socialist Yugoslavia, self-managing and independent Yugoslavia, nonaligned Yugoslavia must overcome these difficulties in the interests of the working class and of the working people."

Speaking about the hostile activity in Kosovo, he stated: "When bureaucratism becomes the ally of nationalism, it then becomes a dangerous force for the entire existence of the self-management system. When bureaucratism joins nationalism, it becomes a dangerous force. The working class and all working people need much strangth and energy to avoid both bureaucratism and elitism, as well as the nationalism that has become their ally in the struggle against self-management socialism -- that is, also against brotherhood and unity, against a better future. Where there is no self-management there is no democracy and, consequently, intranational relations suffer, too. This is where intranational conflicts emerge."

When bureaucratic and technocratic elements exert pressure on the working class, preventing it from expressing its opinions and views, then the way is opened up to nationalism and to negative intranational relations. Economic stabilization and the development of the self-management and democratic social system requires a more organized ideopolitical effort in all directions, Ali Sukrija stated. I would like to say something about the political situation in the province. We have been fighting against Albanian irredentism and nationalism for a year now.

They directly attacked our self-management system; they directly attacked all our socialist institutions, our entire system, the entire foundation of our victories and achievements. We have explained all this at length. But we must stress again that the LCY platform must be made clear to all our citizens. There are even communists who still fail to fully grasp where Albanian or any other nationalism leads. Yet this is the main question on the agenda in Kosovo presently. Such communists are either blind or completely cut off from the reality of the situation created in Kosovo, a situation which could have very serious consequences in Yugoslavia as a whole.

The current political situation in the province is an improvement on what it was a year ago or so, but the situation cannot be radically improved unless the enemy is prevented from coming to the fore again, Ali Sukrija said. As you know, there were new attempts at disruption in Pristina, at the university and elsewhere. This means that the enemy is still working and is striving his utmost to reveal his presence and to promote his activity against our system. Here, too, there have been demonstrations in the sports hall, twice. There are other examples. One cannot speak about a favorable political situation when Serbs and Montenegrins are afraid of speaking in their own language when they want to buy something in shops, because no one answers them. "This is true, comrades. I have tried it myself, incognito, and so have other comrades. What kind of a shop assistant is he or she who refuses to accept greetings from a citizen who wants to buy a bottle of oil, or whatever? This is the same kind of thing that happened in prewar Yugoslavia, when Albanians did not dare enter a shop and ask for something in Albanian, because he was refused service. Now it is the Albanian nationalists who act in this way toward Serb and Montenegrin citizens, to intimidate them against speaking in their mother-tongue." There are many other examples of such behavior. The political situation cannot be improved unless we take a firm stand not only when people come out to demonstrate, but also when other things, like those I have mentioned, which are hostile acts, overt or covert, Ali Sukrija stated.

The meeting was addressed by a number of other speakers. It also elected 252 new delegates from the conference, the new committee made up of 45 members and a presidium numbering 13 members. The meeting also elected delegates to the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Ninth Congress of the LC of Serbia and the 12th LCY Congress. Ismail Berisha was elected new president of the LC committee.

KOSOVO'S VLASI COMMENTS ON SECURITY, NATIONALISM

DELO Interview

AU161643 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Apr 82 pp 18 - 20

[Interview with Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, by Ljubljana DELO cooresponden ts Vlado Slamberger and Janez Odar -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DELO: Please do not consider this as a provocation; it is one of the opinions which we have heard in Pristina recently and it does not intend to underestimate the results achieved in political activity: The fact that the enemy has concealed himself and has not obtained any support for his latest attempts at disorder is ascribed by some people to the fact that still rather strong security forces from all republics and vojvodina are stationed in Kosovo.

Vlasi: Undoubtedly, at this moment in Kosovo we are still forced to maintain a certain level of readiness, other measures and forces as protection against hostile activities and provocations. The current period coincides with the anniversary of last year's hostile demonstrations. The enemy forces would, if they could -- they obviously wanted to do this in their own way -- mark this anniversary so as to maintain the continuity of their activity. However, we must respond to every provocation and possible escalation with all legal and constitutional measures. This we have already done and we will continue to do.

I would like to reiterate that our main task, the main and most effective means for a complete stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is political activity, an effective political activity of the League of Communists, the Socialst Alliance and other organized socialist forces.

I also believe that the atmosphere for a more normal and effective course of political activity is increasingly more favorable. Not only now but also in the next period -- in this connection I bear in mind a longer period -- we must certainly operate much more effectively on the positions of the action program which we, Kosovo communists, adopted last May, as well as on the basis of the assessments, positions and tasks imposed on us by the political starting points for LCY activity in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

DELO: Nonetheless, every such outburst, such as those in Pristina, Suva Reka and Podujevo, at least partially distriacts attention from political activity, and somehow brakes it.

Vlasi: Naturally, political activity can be successful only if it is conducted in a relatively stable political situation, which is not fraught with disturbances. For this reason I have also said that we count on all security measures which will protect us from any kind of outburst. Unfortunately, the events of 11 March and the attempts at riots last week have demonstrated -- and in this connection I do not underrate either the results achieved by the political activity so far or the activity of the security organs to discover all networks of hostile activity -- that the illegal enemy's organization has still not been beheaded, that we have much more to do in this field.

You must also consider something else: The enemy's network in linked with all antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces which operate from abroad: with political emigres and with the Albanian intelligence service. The enemy's network is intensively supported by propaganda from Albania, by a propaganda line whose aim is to intensify the crisis in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. This is also supported by all propaganda circles abroad which operate covertly or overtly to destabilize socialist self-managing nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Let me sum up this topic: Regardless of the fact that the situation in Kosovo continues to be complex and that the hostile forces continue to operate with various forms and methods, the conditions have been created for the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces to have the full initiative, and in which they operate more offensively. I am also convinced that the front of socialist forces in Kosovo is sufficiently stabilized and that it has strengthened to such an extent that we are increasingly successfully mastering the situation, and that we are capable of advancing political activity.

It is in this spirit that the 13th Provincial Conference of the League of Commuists of Kosovo will be held in Pristina at the end of the month. On the basis of findings and political points for the LCY activity, we will adopt directions and even more specific tasks for further political activity.

DELO: You have mentioned that the enemy has begun to agitate also among the primary schoolchildren, while the last attempts at disorder in Urosevac demonstrated that it still has its supporters among the secondary school students.

Vlasi: The enemy also directs its activity among the secondary school youth, that category of young people who, it believes, do not know the reality, are insufficiently informed and are unable to grasp the seriousness of the situation and the danger concealed by the hostile activity. The enemy would like to win these youths for its activity. I have already said that nationalists and irredentists combine all possible methods and means, and direct their tactics at maintaining a continuity of their activity and at finding support and allies among young people.

DELO: It is probably for this reason that you have said that Albanian nationalists and irredentists have succeeded in building some young people in Kosovo to the level of fanaticism, and that these young people do not choose just any means in the struggle against our system and the achievements of the revolution. How can this be prevented and how can the number of these fanatics be reduced to the smallest possible extent?

Vlasi: We have established that those young people who are blinded by nationalism are one of the most serious problems that we have tackled. They have been poisoned with nationalist ideology for a long time. This was a process which found a suitable ground in opportunism and liberalism in the League of Communists of Kosovo, and which found a lack of vigilance against the penetration of nationalism very suitable indeed. The opportunity has thus been created for the course of indoctrination to develop by various methods for a long time and on a rather broad front.

Since last year, we have succeeded to a great extent in explaining, through ideopolitical activity, the reactionary nature and harmfulness of nationalism and irredentism, and in making a part of the seduced people who succumbed to nationalist ideology understand the reactionary substance of nationalism. However, some young people are still, I would say, poisoned with nationalism and irredentism to the level of fanaticism. What is involved is a category of young people who are not prepared -- at least not now -- for any dialogue. They do not recognize any other arguments and they do not want to hear about them unless these arguments are in the spirit of the ideas that have prevailed among these young people.

The events of 11 March demonstrated that those who are prepared to demonstrate in the streets are people of that category -- poisoned to the level of fanaticism.

Our main task is that we continue to differentiate the causes for this, to wage a struggle in order to remove the causes which have led to such a nationalist blindness. However, history has taught us that many reactionary forces skillfully played the cards of national feelings, while with the help of nationalist demagoguery they encouraged nationalist passions and frequently prepared the masses for errors, for some kind of zeal, to put it this way.

Foreign Press Conference

LD192256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Political action is the principal means of further stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo. We have embarked upon it with the firm orientation to continue strengthening socialist self-management relations, unmasking the essence of hostile activity from the positions of Albanian irredentism and removing the numerous subjective weaknesses which over a longer period enabled a breakthrough of nationalism. This, amongst other things was said by Azem Vlasi, the president of the Socialist Alliance of Kosovo Provincial Conference and member of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, in a talk with foreign journalists.

The most important for this action, said Vlasi in answering journalist's questions is the fact that there are unanimous stands and assessments in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as a whole on the nature of the events in Kosovo. From this derives the unanimous stand that the most important task in the further consolidation of socialist forces rests with the progressive forces in Kosovo from among the ranks of the Albanina nationality, but also from among other nations and nationalities living in Kosovo.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism which through last year's violent actions turned into counter-revolution find no support in the Albanian people. These forces, however, draw on our problems, weaknesses and contradictions finding their foothold in opportunists and the support in the class and other enemies of the Yugoslav system.

Because of this, and because of a longer period in which the enemy, taking advantage of subjective weaknesses, was able to organize itself and prepare for counterrevolution, the political action now led by the League of Communists in Kosovo cannot [word indistinct] eliminate the consequences of the escalation of nationalism. Had the counterrevolution been supported by the people, we would have talked now about its victory, not about its attempts at overthrowing the system of socialist self-management, the national equality and Yugoslav togetherness, said Azem Vlasi.

The political action in Kosovo has recorded significant results, said Vlasi. The nature of the forces whcih a year ago found expression in the form of hostile demonstrations has been explained and unmasked.

We cannot achieve stabilization in Kosovo by means of the firm hand policy or by changing the main strategic directions and principles upon which our socialist self-management community rests, stressed Vlasi. Our efforts, he said, should concentrate on the further political differentiation, stabilization of economic trends, the improving of the educational system, i.e., on the further strengthening of fraternity and unity.

Answering questions by journalists, Azem Vlasi and Provincial Secretary for Information of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Ali Mulja set out that 133 persons had been arrested in this year's disorders by which the enemy had wanted to mark the anniversary of the counterrevolution. Vlasi disclosed that 910 persons had been expelled from the membership of the League of Communists of Kosovo to date. Speaking about outside influence on the events in Kosovo, Vlasi said that the Albanian leadership had manifested its full solidarity with the theses and slogans of the irrendentist forces and had openly supported them thus interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

RILINDJA COMMENTS ON EMIGRATION ISSUE

LD161832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- RILINDJA of Pristina carries in today's issue a lengthy article on "aspects of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo." Under the title "With (More Efficient) [TANJUG ellipses] Actions Against Any Kind of Pressures," the paper writes:

The emigration of any people from any sociopolitical community in our country in which there are not known to be and do not exist areas which are entirely pure ethnically represents a delicate aspect of intranational relations, as has been noted on several occasions also so far. The SFRY nations and nationalities reacted with disgust before (communists and other progressive forces) [TANJUG parentheses] and after the war to the emigation of Albanians from the soil of their forefathers. The attitude of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] regarding the emigrations of 1950 and 1960 from Kosovo to Turkey is known. With the decisions of the Fourth CPY Central Committee plenum in 1966, society and the League of Communists [words indistinct].

Listing the figures from the analysis of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo which show that in the past 10 years 57,000-60,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have emigrated from this province, RILINDJA stresses that the dimensions of emigration have become particularly wide and unacceptable for our society especially after last year's demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. "Following those events, as well as following the events this year, in conditions when the political security situation is assessed as complex and delicate, the emigration, regardless of the initial results, is not falling. Serbs and Montenegrins come out in favor of emigrating or they do emigrate without asking anybody from the largest centers of the province -- from Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, Urosevac, Pec, etc. The most skilled cadres, those who would not have any problems in finding jobs anywhere in the SFRY, are the ones emigrating for the most part."

RILINDJA notes that the causes and all other factors which have exerted an influence on the dimensions of this phenomena have been examined and analyzed. They range from objective causes to direct and indirect pressures. For the sake of illustration, the paper points to part of the analysis of the Kosovo Assembly which refers to direct and indirect pressures and then concludes:

The analysis of the Kosovo Assembly in connection with emigration has been compiled in cooperation with the relevant organs of municipalities and local communities, with the provincial institute of statistics and with relevant provincial secretariats and scientific institutions. The analysis of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has also been compiled in this way but it has also been based on the opinion poll among the majority of the Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from Kosovo. It will be necessary for the attitudes, assessments and measures to be accepted by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at the session to be held next week to be coordinated with the attitudes and assessments and measures of the Kosovo Assembly.

More than that, the joint actions by all progressive forces in the province too should be coordinated and united. What is necessary first and foremost is action by progressive forces of the Albanian nationality in every municipality, local community, village, and work organization, to create a more favorable political climate, a climate of full equality of the nations and nationalities, a climate of prospects, togetherness and well-being of all nations and nationalities who live in this province.

To this end vigilance and greater efficiency in the struggle against nationalism is necessary regardless whether it be separatist or unitarist nationalism. Every kind of nationalism, as a phenomenon, encourages and fuels one another with the same aim: to create obstacles for us along the path of consolidating socialist self-management and national equality, along the path of consolidating togetherness and brotherhood and unity.

PRIZREN ASSEMBLY ON SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

AU181514 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 82 p 4

[J. Markovic report]

[Text] Prizren, 14 Apr -- At their joint session today, all chambers of the Prizren Communal Assembly adopted a report on the causes of emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin families from this commune to regions outside Kosovo in the last 10 years. According to the report submitted by Bozidar Karaleic, president of the communal commission for investigating the causes of emigration, in the last 10 years, 654 Serbian and Montenegrin families with a total of 1,609 members have emigrated from the commune. Of this total, 478 families emigrated from the city and 176 families emigrated from the commune's villages. These families mainly emigrated because of employment and their children's education. However, there have also been pressures. Altogether 14 cases of violence and rowdyism against the Serbian and Montenegrin families have been reported.

The worst excesses have been recorded in the villages of Smac, Korisa, Ljutoglav and Gornja Srbica. In Korisa, a medieval monument was desecrated and the church inventory destroyed. In Prizren, clergymen also were attacked.

Especially in some village communities, the enemy exploited the passiveness of the socio-political organizations for his own activity. In the same way, no differentiation was made between what is national and what is nationalist. This fact was particularly reflected in education and culture and in cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.